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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

World Memorializes Carnegie
He Was Builder-'Distributor'
He Dreamed—Made Steel Era
His Tithing Was 90 Per Cent
Carnegie Helped Self Helpers
America Waits New Carnegies

THE United States and the world join in celebrating the 100th birthday of Andrew Carnegie. Upon the screen of remembrance is projected the titanic figure of the son of a Scottish weaver who immigrated to America, became the first great steel king, and during his lifetime gave away $350,000,000 for the benefit of mankind. His benefactions unfinished, he endowed the Carnegie Corporation of New York with $124,000,000 and the United Kingdom Trust with $10,000,000 to carry on the business of giving. "My wealth came to me as a sacred trust to be administered for the good of my fellowmen," he once said. The world commemorates not only the vast extent but also the quality of Andrew Carnegie's benefactions—His giving was calculated always to enrich the recipient but never to menace independence with a sense of charity.

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Andrew Carnegie exemplifies, as much as any other man who has lived, the extent of individual opportunity in the New World. Born in Dunfermline, ancient capital of Scotland, he loved the rugged heights where the Scottish kings dwelt and absorbed something of their conquering spirit. At 13 he ended his school days in the grammar grades and came to America with his immigrant parents. He began in a boiler room, moved to a rolling mill, and became the biggest figure in the industrial United States because he could see and grasp the opportunity that lay in steel. Carnegie became one of the world's richest men—Yet what he drew out as his personal share was but a tiny part of what he added to the expanded kingdom of steel.

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Carnegie led two almost separated existences. It was after he had been the world's greatest iron master that he became the world's greatest philanthropist. He never reduced the steel day below 12 hours; his men were driven according to the old school. The new morality had not come; Carnegie was not ashamed of being a predatory lord. But what a dream he brought into human experience! He came over in a wooden ship to a land of wooden towns. He traveled three weeks from New York to Pittsburgh by the Erie Canal. Before he was middle aged steel rails joined Pittsburgh to New York and steel Pullmans rolled over them in 10 hours. He saw wooden ships replaced by floating steel hotels—Carnegie became a master builder to meet a mighty American need.

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When Andrew Carnegie realized his capacity for business success he put the ancient rule of tithing into reverse. The Biblical stipulation was 10 per cent of income as the amount a man should devote to his brother's welfare. Carnegie decided to retain 10 per cent for himself and heirs and devote 90 per cent to benefactions. He never became a philanthropist in his own sight, but only a "distributor." He distributed 1946 free public libraries in the United States and 865 in other countries. He was willing to listen to any town that felt the need of a fine library building. He would supply that building, but he asked the people to add to their own stature by supplying the books—His sound policy was always helping people to help themselves.

♪ ♪ ♪

The man who received only a grammar school education distributed $20,000,000 to American colleges, mostly in moderate sums. He would always help out a college in making an expansive move. Bestowals that gave him the greatest delight were for the cultural assistance of boys and girls whose status in life resembled his own childhood. He gave to churches of all faiths, to education, to scientific research, to the cause of peace, and to interests more varied than anyone ever knew. Many private charities he kept secret. One day his secretary told him he had given away $325,000,000 for public purposes—"Good heavens!" cried Mr. Carnegie. "Where did I ever get all that money?"

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In commemorating Andrew Carnegie the United States is looking into the face of a forceful and typical expression of itself. Carnegie was a great master builder, a great captain of industry, a proudly successful leader, a genuinely delighted benefactor, and a great man who had his faults. The new morality which through a sense of justice gives back more at the source of large reapings had not, in his time, taken definite form in human consciousness. America today has many so-called limiting laws, changed situations, hardy handicaps. But it has far greater spiritual vision. Reviewing Carnegie should mean reinspiring America. Many would say the day of the Carnegies is past. But the days of those vast possibilities out of which the Carnegies sprang are not past. They will never pass. Carnegies are the children of opportunity—New Carnegies have but properly to focus their efforts to win victories greater than ever Old Carnegie could dream.

Harvard-Yale Game Goes On As Snow Falls

Annual Contest Gets Under Way With Big Crowd in Attendance

Boston Today—*also sees*— Snow and freezing temperatures predicted by weather bureau — Local Chinese cable Nanking, urge request for League sanctions against Japan, pledge financial aid—Shoe workers smooth way for steady wages, uniform production and future order taking—Ryan held guilty in Harvard assault case, George acquitted.

Harvard-Yale—Three Cheers for the Winner

While snow fell on Boston today and melted as it touched the ground, football enthusiasts cheered lustily while they soaked up the moisture from the grandstand surrounding Soldiers Field, where Harvard and Yale met for their annual tussle.

After mixing last night for numerous gala dances and parties, rooters for both sides donned heavy wrappings today, prepared to fling cheers and derisive shouts across the great stadium.

Annoyed were certain sections of the Harvard undergraduate body who found they had been stuck behind the goal posts—barely within view of the far ends of the field when the snow gets heavy and the mud flies thick and fast.

Complained Harvard's undergraduate daily, the Crimson:

Harvard men are mad as crickets
Popping up from all the thickets
Piping, "Mr. Bingham! What's
The story on the tickets?"

What's the story here?
Who can raise a cheer
When his neck is full of cricks
Off in section 36?

After all, it's common knowledge
Half the fun of Harvard College
(And there's nothing quite so nifty)
Is a ticket on the fifty.

This is getting rather scarey.
How explain to Jane and Mary
That by one of Bingham's tricks
We're in section 36?

. . . . . .

Well, it's quite a howdy-do
And perhaps to late for kicks,
But our sons go to Purdue
If we sit in 36!

L. P. Jr.

♪ ♪ ♪

Meanwhile the more serious aspect of the annual event, the traffic problem, was getting close and unceasing attention from the state police. At the Worcester cut-off a six-man, 24-hour patrol has been ordered to cruise the road during the entire week end. And on the three-mile Worcester section of the cut-off, that city's police department is operating one cruise car during the day, two at night.

Several persons have been stopped for speeding along the cut-off so far, but no accidents were reported up to noon today.

At the Stadium this morning there was the usual widespread seat speculation by both students and professional speculators, despite the fact that the game was by no means a sellout. Good seats were selling for $10 and $15.

Weather—Snow, Rain And Fair Weather Forecast

Snow which started to fall four hours before the Harvard-Yale game today was expected by the U. S. Weather Bureau here to turn into rain late today. All precipitation will end early tonight, the bureau forecast.

The temperature was 34 degrees above zero early this afternoon and was expected to fall below freezing (32 degrees) tonight.

Warnings of gales were broadcast to shipping from Cape Hatteras to Eastport. The wind was coming from the Northwest.

Chinese—Boston Group For Sanctions Against Japan

Seeking application of League sanctions against Japan, the Boston branch of the Chinese Nationalist League cabled advice to the Nanking Government today.

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The Bible:
Beacon Light of the World

The forty-eighth installment of 54 daily articles, written by Albert F. Gilmore for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be found on

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They Part Company

Wide World — **William Green**, President, American Federation of Labor; **John L. Lewis**, President, United Mine Workers of America

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, Nov. 23

Bulgaria—Revisionist Cabinet Forced Out

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria—The Tosheff Government, whose revisionist policies had renewed all the bitterness between Bulgaria and its neighbors that the preceding Government sought to allay, has resigned. Unremitting discontent among parties of both Left and Right was the accepted explanation for the change. Foreign Minister Kiosseivanoff was asked by King Boris to form a new Ministry. At the most hopeful, this new Cabinet may call a constitutional assembly to inaugurate a more democratic regime for this faction-ridden, bayonet-dominated country.

Bulgarians demand democratic constitution: Page 4.

Securities—Rise Called Safe by Reserve Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Federal Reserve Board assured American business and finance that it believes the present boom in security prices to be relatively safe and healthful, and will not act to curb it. Governor Eccles of the Reserve Board made this statement ostensibly to refute criticism of the Board for not using its enlarged powers to deal with the current boomlet.

The stock market expansion was financed largely on cash, said Mr. Eccles, a fact which is to be welcomed as indication of the soundness of the upward movement. Securities loans to brokers and customers have not increased since March, he said. Unless speculators borrow heavily to finance their activities, the Reserve Board has "no power to touch the market situation. . . . There is no speculative misuse of bank credit in the present situation."

No Federal Reserve yeast is raising the market: Financial Page.

Clipper—Honolulu Welcome Prepared

OVER THE PACIFIC (AP)—Log of the China Clipper: 11 a. m.—about 600 miles from Honolulu. At 10 a. m. the Clipper had reported "flying at 10,000 feet, clear weather."

Honolulu— Sixty-three army and navy planes will greet the China Clipper off Diamond Head on its arrival. A gala reception is planned with thousands of spectators expected at the new Pan American Airways terminal at Pearl Harbor.

Acapulco, Mexico— (via Pan American Airways Radio)—The Philippine Clipper took off from this mountain-guarded harbor at 6:24 a. m. en route to San Francisco, the take-off point for the California-China air service which it soon will enter. With Capt. R. A. Dahlstrom piloting, the 25-ton ship gained altitude easily and roared away toward San Diego, her next overnight stop.

Greek Regent—Condylis Grows Receptive

ATHENS (AP)—Gen. George Condylis, Regent of Greece, who announced he was "through with politics," took it all back.

While King George impatiently awaited a lull in a storm so he could set sail from Italy, the Regent dropped broad hints he had reconsidered his announced retirement and decided to remain in an active role. There were rumors he was considering a union with other political forces.

Meanwhile, Greece's capital applied the finishing touches to preparations for its Sunday welcome to the King. Pilgrims estimated by authorities to number 120,000 converged on the city from the provinces, many of the poorer peasants trundling toward the capital in donkey carts bearing olive branches.

Potatoes—Favor Advised for Small Growers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Release of the very small potato growers from the rigid production allotments required by the Potato Act was recommended by the National Potato Advisory Committee, just constituted. The present law requires allotments for all growers of more than five bushels. The committee would extend the exemption to 50 bushels. The law could not be modified, however, before it goes into effect on Dec. 1, since Congress does not meet until after the first of the year.

In Ethiopia—Italians Claim All of Ogaden

ROME—The Italian Government claimed submission, occupation and control of the entire Ogaden Province in the south of Ethiopia—with 100,000 square miles of territory and 80,000 population, according to the Associated Press.

Eastern Flank— A "dark horse" column from this flank was disclosed to be driving in toward the Ethiopian concentration center of Dessye—bisecting the Italian two-ended north-south advance on Harar and threatening the Ethiopian troops with a scissors action on the north. This military spear from the Mount Mussa Ali sector started several days ago, and is out on the desolate Danakil desert.

Northern Front— Italian occupation of the Takhaze River forced a small Ethiopian unit to give battle for lack of water, it was claimed. The Ethiopians were repulsed with heavy losses, according to Italian estimate, because they were caught at a river crossing where machine guns had been placed.

Oil—Embargo Issue Stirs Italians

By Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—An unconfirmed report that Italy had threatened war if the League members and the United States impose an oil embargo served at

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Lewis Resigns Official Ties With A. F. of L.

Act of Mine Workers Head Expected to Result in Open Labor Split

Long Time Brewing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—The long-threatened breach in the forces of organized labor between advocates of modern industrial unionism and of tradition-established craft unions opened today.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America and leader of the militant opposition movement within labor ranks, made public a terse letter of resignation from the vice-presidency of the American Federation of Labor.

While it was explained at Mr. Lewis' headquarters that he had not thereby either resigned his personal membership in the federation or taken his union out from the general labor group, both such steps were considered the logical aftermath of his action today.

Weakens Foundations

Within the federation the presidents of the individual unions automatically are vice-presidents of the federation itself. The abdication of a union president from official connection with the governing body of the federation amounts to all practical intent to withdrawal of his union from active participation in the work of the federation.

Today's development is the direct result of the unsuccessful struggle waged at the last federation convention by the industrial union group under Mr. Lewis's leadership for control of the policies of the federation. They failed in an atmosphere of tension marked by actual exchange of blows between Mr. Lewis and a leader on the side of the old order.

What Caused Action

Next step came late yesterday when it was learned that a 25-page attack on Mr. Lewis' behavior at the convention had been inserted into the report of the convention by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. It is understood that within an hour after he had seen the insert in the proceedings he had dispatched his letter of resignation.

The letter read as follows:

Washington, D. C., Nov. 23, 1935.
Mr. William Green, President,
American Federation of Labor,
Washington, D. C.
Dear sir and brother:

Effective on this date, I resign as vice president of the American Federation of Labor.

Yours truly,
John L. Lewis

The Question at Issue

It is the contention of the advocates of the industrial type of union that it would prove a much more effective agent for the organization and representation of all labor. In their view the issue is whether organized labor shall represent and assist only the relatively small "aristocracy of labor" or the entire mass.

Because the "aristocracy of labor" would inevitably lose their relatively privileged status if their interests were merged in that of all labor there has been intense resistance. To date the craft union element has successfully retained control over the ruling hierarchy of the federation. The battle reached its climax at the last convention where the industrial union case came nearer than ever before to wrestling control away from its adversaries.

An Executive Order

Mr. Green's insert in the proceedings of the convention was made at the order of the executive committee of the federation. "Labor," the pub-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 2)

U. S. Clamps Down on Shipping Of War Goods to Belligerents By Threat to Call Ship Loans

U. S. October War Trade Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Nov. 23

INCREASES in American exports to Italy in October in oil products, scrap iron and steel, copper, automobiles and tractors are noted in the special set of figures compiled by the Commerce Department and published herewith:

	Monthly Averages 10 Mos., 1934	10 Mos., 1935	Oct., 1934	Oct., 1935
To Italy—				
Cotton, unmanufactured	$2,445,627	$2,433,312	$3,740,755	$3,423,987
Petroleum and products	519,354	532,346	337,015	1,066,625
Refined copper	239,812	471,391	188,237	534,094
Iron and steel scrap	173,376	336,148	179,458	472,455
Automobiles, parts & access.	63,700	56,774	44,476	14,407
Tractors and parts	64,765	42,082	15,662	9,890
Aircraft, engines and parts	7,947	67,404	4,081	*200,919
Trailers		12,660		
Steel plates, sheets, etc.	24,124	15,005	46,822	6,368
Rubber and manufactures	30,491	13,372	20,808	1,605
Coal and coke	23,725	9,284	4,650	
External grinding machines	2,916	24,029	9,304	33,893
Gear-cutting machines	3,139	18,159	8,460	12,170
Engine lathes	2,014	19,090		44,134
Internal grinding machines	1,861	19,517	4,183	65,147
Nickel in all forms	2,709	7,832	16,564	11,132
Tin and manufactures	19	618		
Ferro-tungsten	124	924	544	
Tin plate scrap		3,264		
Lead, all forms	180	108	2	
Total exports	$5,086,507	$5,510,066	$6,184,491	$6,821,366
*Shipped prior to President's proclamation of Oct. 5.				
To Italian Africa—				
Tires, tubes, casings	$3,648	$6,048	$7,655	$1,247
Tractors and parts	6,532	52,038	13,197	24,551
Autos, parts and access.	6,608	213,494	21,702	68,723
Petroleum and products	458	22,080	36	118,126
Trailers		24,403		118,980
Total exports	$25,403	$359,702	$45,266	$367,785
To Ethiopia—				
Tires, tubes, casings	$191	$108		$115
Autos, parts and access.	763	4,199		361
Petroleum and products		1,334		
Tractors and parts		50		
Total exports	$1,662	$7,097	$559	$999

The statistics released are special compilations, and include certain transactions not available at the time work was begun on the regular monthly reports of the division of foreign trade statistics. These figures, therefore, will not agree exactly with those appearing in the regular publications of this office.

London's Reply To Rome Sharper Than Paris Note

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 23—Despite internal evidence of collaboration in the French and British replies to Italy's protest on sanctions, which are published today, the two notes are sufficiently different in content and general tone to cause close observers to feel that there is still a strong divergence between the British and French governments.

Similarities Found

The two documents are almost identical down to the final paragraph. Here, whereas the French take the opportunity to reiterate their friendly sentiment toward the Italians and their determination to "hasten the hour when the present conflict shall end," the British have inserted a reminder that they undertook to exercise their "free and sovereign judgment" in accordance with the obligations of the Covenant.

Friendliness Stressed

The first paragraphs refer in general to the Italian protest on sanctions. Both statements are to the effect that Britain and France separately, and in collaboration with the League members, used every means to give all possible weight to "the legitimate interests of Italy." France stresses her own friendship with Italy as always occupying a vital place in her efforts at Geneva. The details of the debate at Geneva are rehearsed at some length. But both powers admit that they are unable to avoid application of sanctions as required under the Covenant. And each avers its de-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Italy Stiffens Efforts to Be Self-Sufficient

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Nov. 22—With sanctions now in full force, implying economic warfare with a large number of important countries, a realistic view is now being taken here of the uncomfortable position in which Italy has placed herself by her African adventure—as is shown by Il Duce's decision to demobilize for three months 100,000 men now with the colors and send them back to work on farms and in factories.

Resistance Stiffens

While a big effort is now being made to hold out as long as possible, everybody realizes that Italy is in such a vulnerable economic situation that only the hardest sacrifices will enable the country to neutralize the effect of sanctions on the nation's supplies of raw materials and foodstuffs. Almost daily new measures are adopted to resist sanctions. Some of these measures are only of psychological value but many restrictions are already being enforced.

Sanctions Not Felt Yet

Actually the physical effect of sanctions as such has not begun to be felt. Indeed it is believed that many if not all of the restrictions now adopted might have been found necessary even if sanctions had never been imposed. In the past months there has been progressive financial and economic deterioration in Italy. This fact lies behind the decision taken by the Government to discontinue publication of official returns, which in each successive month have revealed the increasing burden placed upon the Italian nation by her military operations in Ethiopia.

Huge Deficit for 1935

Trade figures for the first nine months of 1935 show a deficit of nearly 2,000,000,000 lire, being over 100,000,000 lire more than what was last year declared to be an intolerably excessive figure. To what heights the trade deficit will now rise, with partial stoppage of Italian exports due to sanctions, may easily be imagined.

Regarding finance, the Bank of Italy has revealed a diminution in gold reserves in the 12 months ended Oct. 20, 1935, from 6,116,000,000 to 3,936,000,000 lire—a drop of from $510,000,000 to $328,000,000—slightly offset by the acquisition of foreign currency valued at approximately $30,000,000. The bank has also shown simultaneously an expansion of note circulation from 13,033,000,000 lire to 15,270,000,000 lire with a drop in the ratio of note reserves from 43 per cent to 26.

Public Debt Grows

Other now discontinued statistics disclosed material growth in the Italian public debt. This growth amounted to 4 per cent in the 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1935, namely 2,000,000 lire in long-term debt and a similar sum in short term. It is also regarded as significant that the state expenditure in the first quarter of the current financial year was 25 per cent higher than in the same months of 1934, while revenue was maintained at approximately the same level as before only by heavy taxation.

Women and Bar Join in Drive To Curb Juvenile Delinquency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—The drive against juvenile delinquency was resumed on two fronts here today when the New York State League of Women Voters and the New York County Lawyers' Association entered the list of important organizations which have joined in the campaign by the federal, state and municipal governments to eradicate crime and the tendency to crime among youths.

The League of Women Voters, at its sixteenth annual convention, which closed in Albany yesterday, went on record for active entrance into the campaign during the next 12 months, making the drive for delinquency prevention a major objective. Local leagues will operate in their own communities in cooperation with the schools and through extension of recreational activities.

Crime Prevention

Mrs. Douglass M. Moffat, of New York City, who was re-elected state chairman, will give personal supervision to the work of crime prevention.

The New York County Lawyers' Association simultaneously received a report from Edward R. Rayher, chairman of its committee on domestic relations courts, which said his committee was studying the plan for handling juvenile delinquency adopted in Jersey City for possible recommendations to the association.

Holding that conditions in New York and New Jersey regarding juvenile delinquency were in many respects identical, Mr. Rayher stressed the need of some similar workable plan which would "stop the parade of children through the domestic relations court."

Plan Is Explained

Mr. Rayher reviewed this plan in detail, saying it called for the establishment of a bureau of special service which would handle all cases of maladjustment or delinquency of youth within the school system. Under it he continued, it was not possible for any child to become involved in serious difficulty with the school authorities or with the law without having a thorough investigation made of the home, the school and the leisure-hour activities, as well as the physical and mental conditions of the child, in order to determine the factors shaping his career in an anti-social direction.

"Further, no child is permitted to be taken to a police station, a court room or an institution until after he seems to have become a chronic offender and a menace to the other children in the neighborhood," he continued. "Where parents fail to realize their duty, any charges to be preferred are made against the parents under the Child Welfare Act of the State of New Jersey."

Warns That Such Acts Violate Neutrality Act Intent

Restrictive Effect Is Evident at Once

October Export to Italy Up on Oil, Copper, Scrap Iron, Autos, Tractors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—For the first time abandoning merely moral pressure against trading with belligerents for something more positive and concrete, the United States Shipping Board Bureau and the Merchant Fleet Corporation have warned every steamship owner and operator in the country who is indebted to the Government, that such trade is directly contrary to the Administration's neutrality policy.

This step, though only a beginning, marks a turning point in the Administration's attitude toward the Ethiopian hostilities, for it goes far beyond the specific order of Congress in the neutrality resolution barring a small list of "implements of war," and carries the Administration's policy into the realm of all the key commodities now going to Italy and Ethiopia.

October Exports to Italy Up

At the same time, the Commerce Department issued the long-awaited figures of October exports to Italy, showing that there had been considerable increases in the particular commodities cited by Secretary of State Hull on Nov. 15 as "essential war materials although not actually arms, ammunition and implements of war."

Secretary Hull cited five articles in this category, petroleum and products, copper, iron and steel scrap, automobiles, and tractors.

Comparing the sum of American exports of these five articles to Italy, in October, with the same month last year, the figures are: $2,096,971 as against $764,848.

Total exports to Italy in October, 1935, were $6,821,366 as against $6,184,491 in October, 1934.

May Antedate League

The Administration's step still leaves untouched the ships of foreign registry which have been carrying oil from the United States to Italy as to these there are indications at Geneva that an extension of the embargo of key products to Italy may soon be forthcoming which will cover British and other ships.

Indeed, like a number of Secretary Hull's steps, it is being questioned here whether the latest was not taken as the result of foreknowledge of what the League intended to do, under the policy of keeping America's action independent of the League's but at the same time offering no hindrance to the League program.

Big Firms Own Their Ships

As to the American vessels, the fact is that the debts owed by the lines to the Government permit a powerful leverage of policy. As a matter of fact, all the big American lines are now subsidized, either directly, or indirectly, by the Government. No definite hint has been forthcoming on the subject, but it has generally been forecast that the Administration would find means, if it desired to, to bring the companies into line with its program.

The big American oil companies, on the other hand, own their own fleet of tankers, and it is here, if anywhere, that obstacles to the State Department program might develop.

Step by Step With League

From the beginning of the Ethiopian affair Secretary Hull's policy has unfolded by a series of short, logical steps, each going a little further than the last, and each carrying the United States a little further in the direction of tacit co-operation with the League.

The gradual nature of these steps has been so timed as to carry public opinion with it.

As to the October trade statistics with Italy, these indicate some increases, but the total United States trade is not big enough by any means to support the Italian war alone. Secretary Hull is obviously attempting to forestall any further increases, and perhaps to lay the foundation for an argument for complete boycott.

No Halt Yet on Cotton

At his press conference Secretary Hull said no steps thus far had been taken to halt exports of cotton to Italy. These have increased materially, but the increase is attributed to seasonal and domestic price changes rather than abnormal war demands. If the latter develop the same treatment will be accorded cotton as given oil, copper, scrap iron, trucks and tractors, cited by Secretary Hull as "war essentials."

Dr. Nathanael H. Engle, acting director, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, explained today that the order temporarily withholding access to October trade statistics, recently issued, was in no sense connected with the Italian situation,

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Boston Day... Harvard, Weather, China, Shoe...

(Continued from Page 1)

The cable, signed by Chiang-Fek-Yuen, chairman of the Boston Kuomintang branch, Tehyi Hsieh, director of the Chinese Service Bureau here, and 40 members of the League, urged the Nanking Government to make a strong stand against Japanese invasion of China, and requested Nanking headquarters to instruct its delegates to the League of Nations to seek sanctions. Financial aid to the Chinese Government was also pledged in the cable.

The cable was the outcome of a speech given by Dr. Hsieh at a meeting last night of the Kuomintang, attended by merchants, members and nonmembers of the Chinese Nationalist League, from Montreal, New York and Rhode Island.

Ryan—Found Guilty In Harvard Assault Case

Bennett Y. Ryan, Harvard University junior, was found guilty today of brutal assault and battery on Frank Foster, Harvard janitor. Eugene H. George, Harvard sophomore, was acquitted of participating in the assault, which occurred after a cocktail party in Dunster House.

Judge Louis L. Green of the East Cambridge third district court, granted the petition of Ryan's attorney, Robert T. Bushnell, that the case be continued for disposition until December 2.

In rendering his verdict in this case which has engendered so much public attention, the Judge simply and informally stated how he had arrived at his decision. There was no evidence to support the charge that George, a Milton, Mass., boy, was involved, the judge ruled, neither had there been any indication that he was intoxicated the night of the assault, he added.

The judge granted continuance of Ryan's case in order to obtain more thorough testimony as to the condition of Foster, assault victim. Foster claimed that he had lost the sight of his right eye. The judge stated that further testimony might reveal the injury greater or less than now believed. Thus continuance is merely to help the judge in determining penalty, which may be more severe or more lenient as a result of subsequent testimony.

Counsels waived closing arguments, content to rest the case on yesterday's testimony. Ryan made a nolo defense, neither denying nor admitting the assault, contenting himself with the story that he recalled nothing that occurred on the night of the crime. Witnesses, mainly Cedric E. Francis, Harvard '37; William H. Lawrence, Harvard watchman and Royal Victor, Harvard student, virtually all testified that they had seen Ryan either scuffling with the janitor or in contact with him. The evidence also brought out that Ryan had been "fighting drunk."

Action of the Harvard Student Council in launching a campaign against drinking and statements of Mr. Bushnell after the trial revealed the strong disposition to blame liquor for the crime. John Barleycorn should have been on trial, Mr. Bushnell cryptically said.

The minimum sentence in this case is probably six months and the maximum two and one half years, with the possibility of probation or suspended sentence always present. The father of Ryan, New York publisher, was far more visibly effected by the verdict than young Ryan appeared to be.

Shoes—Industry Casts Eyes Toward South

Cotton goods makers are not the only industries threatening to move to the South where they can take advantage of lower wages. New England shoe manufacturers have also let it be known they were casting longing eyes on reputedly more favorable labor conditions south of the Mason-Dixon line.

They have called upon northern labor to cut wage scales and to guarantee absence of labor troubles for a period sufficiently long to let manufacturers bid on future orders with some idea of what wages will total at time of delivery.

Today the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union announced they had completed such an agreement with shoemakers in Amesbury and Marlboro, providing definite plans for all of 1936. The agreement includes provision for graduated wage increases of about 8 per cent for the 1500 workers affected.

At the same time, union heads asserted, this was but the first step in the efforts being made in this section.

In Lynn committees have been formed by the Mayor and union authorities are proceeding with plans which are designed to again place Lynn in the forefront as the premier shoe city of the world.

Steering—Old National Terms Going By the Board

"Hard to starboard" and similar terms—dear to the hearts of seafarers from time immemorial—are "going by the board" in the American Merchant Marine.

Old salts the world over were shocked a few years ago when the United States Navy abandoned the terms "starboard" and "port," for "right" and "left," respectively.

Today, the merchant marine is going modern, too. Oscar G. Haines, supervising inspector of the Federal Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection at Boston, announced that after Jan. 1 orders on ocean and coastwise vessels must be given "in their direct sense" in regards to steering. "Right rudder" shall be given when it is intended that the wheel, the rudder blade and the head of the ship go to the right, he said. "Left rudder" shall be given when it is intended that the wheel, rudder blade and head of the ship should go to the left.

Even rudder indicators must follow the ruling, under the act approved Aug. 21, and where they are provided, they shall be installed consistent with the new law, he said. And mariners on the Boston waterfront sighed today, muttering something about taking all the romance out of seafaring.

Labor—A Little Problem Is Illustrated

At the State House today observers were considering a nice example of the problem between capital and labor.

A meeting was held Thursday night at the State House to work out equitable arrangements between workers and employers in the electrical supplies industry. There were three representatives of the workers, three employers and a chairman appointed by the State.

After the meeting, which broke up around 9 o'clock, a Canton employer asked one of the workers where he came from and how he was going to get home.

"I live in Springfield. I'll wait around until the 11:45 train and take that."

Turning to one of the employers whom he knew also lived in Springfield the Canton employer asked him how he was going home.

"Oh I am driving—starting right away."

He had heard the workman say he was taking the train. He could have asked him to go along. But he just ignored him. So the workman had to take a train at just the hour when the Springfield employer would be safe home in Springfield.

Teacher Oath—Rose Advises Delay in Action

Postponement of efforts to repeal the teacher's oath bill was recommended in Boston today by Representative David A. Rose. He was one of the chief legislative opponents of the much-mooted bill when it was passed last spring.

Strategy was behind his advice. The same legislators who passed the measure will be serving again this year. If the opponents wait a year, there will be a new membership and perhaps a change in thought.

One other thing, he warned a private antioath meeting at Harvard, those favoring the bill might charge "rebellion" should opposition be continued at this time.

The best thing for teachers to do now, Representative Rose asserted, is to submit to the oath, but take it with reservations.

They Feel at Home Now That Winter's Here

Mrs. Milton Seeley, With Her Antarctic Huskies

While winter struggled somewhat vainly to get a foothold in Boston today, the cold season was an actuality in northern New England. The first good skiing weather of the winter was reported from the Mount Mansfield area in Vermont. And New Hampshire and Maine have had snow trails for some time.

In the above picture are shown six rugged immigrants from a real wintery land, with their driver, at Wonalancet, N. H. They are antarctic huskies, all born in polar regions with the recent Byrd expedition. They are experiencing New England snow for the first time.

The dogs belong to Mrs. Milton Seeley, shown with them, who has conducted breeding experiments to produce a malamute who is a home dog. For the first time in the history of the husky, the American Kennel Club has registered the breed. Despite this successful effort to domesticate the husky, he still has that tireless strength for drawing heavy loads over the snow.

Heat—Police Cars All Made Nice and 'Comfy'

Boston policemen assigned to patrol-car duty looked at the snow today, smiled. They stopped and collected warm bricks from friendly lunch counter stoves, filled hot-water bags, and some wraped up Indian fashion in blankets. But they smiled because they knew it was the last time they would have to resort to such measures.

Last winter the men went heaterless. They carried the warm bricks and utilized other homemade methods of keeping warm. They also spent much time hoping Police Commissioner Eugene M. McSweeney would do something for them.

Today they learned he had. Ordered for early delivery were 60 brand new cars. Each is equipped with the latest model hot-water heater.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity—Rain or snow this afternoon, probably ending by early tonight; cloudy and colder late tonight; Sunday fair and continued cold; lowest temperatures in the upper 20's; fresh to strong north to northwest winds, probably gales on the coast.

Maine—Cloudy and colder with snow in the east coast tonight; Sunday fair; rising temperature Monday.

New Hampshire—Cloudy and colder tonight; Sunday fair; warmer by Monday.

Vermont—Fair tonight and Sunday; colder tonight; warmer by Monday.

Massachusetts—Cloudy and colder, probably snow or rain on the southeast coast tonight; Sunday fair and continued cold, with rising temperature Monday.

Rhode Island, and Connecticut—Cloudy and colder tonight, Sunday fair and continually cool; rising temperature Monday.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook—Northerly winds probably of gale force backing to northwest and diminishing Sunday and overcast weather with rain or snow over north portion early tonight; Sunday generally fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	36	54	Minneapolis	18	24
Bermuda	74	80	New Orleans	38	64
Chicago	20	28	New York	36	56
Denver	30	56	Norfolk	38	62
Helena	34	38	Philadelphia	34	58
Jacksonville	40	66	St. Louis	24	32
Kansas City	28	36	San Francisco	54	60
Los Angeles	58	64	Washington	34	56
Miami	64	80			

A—8 a. m. E. S. T. Nov. 23.
B—Maximum Nov. 22.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 9:24 p. m.; height, 8.2 feet.
Sunday, 9:35 a. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:46 p. m.

Nash Says Modern Autos Lag Behind Engineering Progress

"There is not a modern automobile on the road today," was the somewhat startling statement with which Charles W. Nash, pioneer automobile manufacturer, introduced himself to Boston today.

"But what about those magnificent-looking specimens at the Boston Automobile Show?" stammered the surprised newspaper reporter.

"They are five years behind the automobile laboratories," Mr. Nash replied quietly. "The engineers are the only ones who have seen a modern automobile. They have surprises in store for the public that will enable the automobile to compete with its newest competitor the airplane."

These prospective changes in automobile designing and mechanical structure will sneak up on the public, Mr. Nash inferred, as he himself sneaked up on the Nash dealers gathered at the Copley Plaza Hotel, yesterday. The dealers were supposed to have met him at the Back Bay Station. Evidently they waited at the front end of the train, while Mr. Nash got off at the rear. As visions of kidnaping spread, Mr. Nash popped in on the dealers assembled at the Plaza.

Although the misconnections were wholly accidental, the incident typified how Mr. Nash and all automobile manufacturers are showing up every now and then with automotive improvements that are least expected. There is no reason, said Mr. Nash, why any automobile should weigh more than 2000 pounds. This, in the face of the fact that there are more than 20,000,000 vehicles now in use that weigh at least 1000 pounds more than the pioneer declared was necessary.

Here is waste that staggers the imagination. More than 10,000,000 tons of metal being hauled over the highways for distances of 5000 miles and up every year. Even the tremendous figure represented by the cost of scrapping present designs for the super-modern laboratory car pales into significance in the light of the waste in hauling excessive poundage, shown in gasoline consumption, and war-and-tear on tires.

Mr. Nash agreed that the motor industry cannot be revolutionized in a day, that it is the aim of the engineer to progress cautiously toward that ideal. The used-car market would be knocked to pieces by a revolutionary change in highway transports. This necessary waiting for the market to develop before automotive changes can be instituted at a faster pace, is as disconcerting to Mr. Nash as anyone, he said.

He began in the carriage business, turning to automobiles at the earliest opportunity. Now he is attending his thirty-seventh annual automobile show in Boston.

The pioneer builder implied that perhaps the shifting from second gear into high is a direct challenge to management and enterprise. Certainly, there is some slack to be taken up, he agreed, when the engineer who can design a 100-horsepower engine weighing only 250 pounds is still turning out engines that weigh 500 pounds.

What is true of the engine, is true of the rest of the car. A combined unit is now considered readily feasible to replace the old separate chassis and body structure. The heavy frame siderails and cross-members could readily be displaced by light-rigid materials, it was generally agreed by dealers at the show. Rapid strides have been made in the direction of oil-burning engines providing visions of cross-continent travel for $15 to $20 in fuel costs.

Do these prospects indicate that the motor industry is on the threshold of an era of staggering achievements? "They do," said Mr. Nash. "The engineers," he added, "are talking today in much the same way that I talked 20 years ago of revolutionary changes in the automobile. They laughed at me then. They laugh at the engineers now. But I laughed last. And so will today's engineers."

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Concert pianist	**Rice-Tex. Christian**	Baseball School	Darbininkas Lith-
5:15	Jackie Heller; orch.	**football game**	Carl Moore's Orch.	uanian musicale
5:30	String ensemble	Studio soloist	Organ recital	Sport Matinee
5:45	Gabriel Heatter	"Emerald Gems"	High school scores	Sport Matinee
6:00	News; reports	"Evening Tattler"	News Service	**Talk, F. W. Wile**
6:15	**Stanford - California**	News; quartet	Sport Comment	Girls vocal trio
6:30	**football game, from**	Records; soloist	Football Reporter,	Getting the News
6:45	**Palo Alta, Calif., by**	Talk, Neal O'Hara	Dramatic sketch	CBS vocalist
7:00	**Don Thompson, NBC**	"Sports Review"	**"Family on Tour";**	News Service
7:15	**announcer**	"Popeye" sketch	**comedy; soloists**	Fisher's Orchestra
7:30	Message of Israel:	Himber's Orchestra	Band concert; In-	Eddie Dooley
7:45	Rabbi J. B. Wise	Strange Facts	dian legend	Phil Scott's Orch.
8:00	El Chico Revue	**"Your Hit Pa-**	Minute Men: studio	Sen. Joseph Guffey
8:15	**"The Eternal Road":**	**rade"; Al Good-**	speakers	Paige's Orchestra
8:30	**preview of Kurt**	**man's Orchestra;**	Block's Orchestra;	Boy from Ireland.
8:45	**Weil score for Rein-**	**soloists; trios**	vocal soloists	20th Cen. Ensemble
9:00	**hardt show**	Rubinoff's Orch.;	**Lily Pons, soprano;**	**Essex County Op-**
9:15	Broadley Kincaid	vocal soloists	**chorus; orchestra.**	era Company
9:30	National Barn Dance	**Chateau: Wallace**	Marty May-time;	"Sweet Music"
9:45	program from Chi-	**Beery; Mickey**	Augustine's Orch.	News Service
10:00	cago: soloists and	**Rooney; George**	Budd Hulick and	Gretta Palmer
10:15	specialties	**Jessel; others**	his orchestra	Organ recital
10:30	Will Rogers Me-	Stricland Gilb;	Cy Delman's Orch.	Will Rogers Me-
10:45	morial program:	lan; soloists	Spotlight Revue	morial program:
11:00	noted speakers and	Forecasts; news	News Service	noted speakers
11:15	soloists	Sports; orchestra	McCoy's Orchestra	and soloists
11:30	News; features	Reggie Childs and	Perley Stevens and	**Portland Junior**
11:45	Ray Noble's Orchestra	his orchestra	his orchestra	**Symphony Orch.**

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Pageant of Youth:	Old South Church.	Salt Lake City	"Frellicher Kabt-
12:15	amateurs; orchestra.	Piano Club	choir and organ	zen"; sketch
12:30	**Radio City Symphony**	**University of Chi-**	**Relay from London**	**'East Side Karps'**
12:45	**Orchestra; Flotow's**	**cago Round Table**	**"Melody Lane"**	dramatic sketch
1:00	**"Martha," with vocal**	Road to Romany:	Religious period	Italian soloists;
1:15	**ensemble; orchestra.**	gypsy music	with speakers;	instrumentalists
1:30	National Youth Con-	Words and Music:	soloists; music	Italian Serenaders:
1:45	ference; talk; music.	soloists; narrator.	Sisters of Skillet	soloists; orchestra
2:00	**Magic Key: Lotte**	Bible Players: dra-	Will Rogers Me-	Book talk
2:15	**Lehmann; relays from**	matic sketch	morial program:	Dance orchestra
2:30	**Honolulu and Berlin;**	"Vox Pop": side	speakers; players.	**Univ. of Penna.**
2:45	**sketch; orchestra**	walk interviews	News Service	**Cheral Society**
3:00	"Your English"	Walter Smith and	WPA Concert Or-	**New York Philhar-**
3:15	Pine Mountain Mer-	his orchestra	chestra concert	**monic - Symphony**
3:30	rymakers: music	'The Widow's Son,'	Cosmopolitans	**Orchestra, Otto**
3:45	Oriental Orchestra	dramatic sketch	Adrian O'Brien	**Klemperer, con-**
4:00	National Vespers: Dr.	Temple of Song:	Special program	**ductor; program**
4:15	Harry E. Fosdick	capella choir	with speaker and	**comment by Law-**
4:30	Jewels for Tomorrow.	NBC vocalist	music	**rence Gilman;**
4:45	Miners Quartet	**Concert pianist**	Rines's Orch.; vo-	**Jose Iturbi, piano**
5:00	"Roses and Drums":	Penthouse Sere-	cal soloist	"Melodiana": solo-
5:15	Civil War drama	nade: variety	Rhythm Girls	ists; orchestra
5:30	Becker dog talk	Dream Drama	Terhune dog story.	**Sanderson and**
5:45	Gabriel Heatter	Goodman's Orch.	Isham Jones's Or.	**Crumit; orchestra**
6:00	Evening Journal	Religious period.	News Service	National amateur
6:15	Ranny Weeks's Orch.	from New York.	Popular vocalists &	night; orchestra.
6:30	"Grand Hotel"; net-	NBC dance music.	organist	"Smiling Ed"
6:45	work dramatic sketch	Popular soloists	Garber's Orchestra	Voice of Experience
7:00	**Jack Benny; soloist;**	"K-7," secret serv-	**Alexander Wooll-**	Evening service
7:15	**Green's Orchestra**	ice sketch	**cott; orchestra**	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Robert Ripley; Harriet	Garden talk	**Phil Baker and**	ple Baptist
7:45	Hilliard; orchestra	News; music	**company; orch.**	Church; sermon;
8:00	**Maj. Edward Bowes's**	Ruby Newman and	Eddie Cantor;	male quartet;
8:15	**Amateur Hour; so-**	orchestra with	guest orchestra	choir; organ
8:30	**loists; instrumental-**	Del Castillo and	**Leslie Howard in**	Horace Heidt's
8:45	**ists; vocal groups**	vocal sextet	**Farnol drama**	Concert Orchestra
9:00	"Life Is a Song": so-	Rakov's Music and	**Kirsten Flagstad,**	Theremin: poems
9:15	loists; orchestra	popular soloists	**contralto; sym-**	News Service
9:30	Walter Winchell	American Album	**phony orchestra,**	Chicago Sunday
9:45	Neila Goodelle	**of Familiar Music**	**Victor Kolar, con.**	Evening Club
10:00	Sunday Evening at	**Lucrezia Bori, so-**	Postal Employees	Wayne King and
10:15	Seth Parker's	**prano; symphony**	amateur night	his orchestra
10:30	Bill Wirges's Orch.;	**orchestra, Erno**	**Freddie Rich's**	Strouse's Orch.
10:45	vocal soloists	**Rapee, conductor.**	Penthouse Party.	Special program

Monday Features

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

10:30 WEEI (WEAF), NBC Light Opera—"H. M. S. Pinafore."
11:00 WBZ (WJZ), United States Navy Band.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), National Farm and Home Hour.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:30 WNAC (WABC), American School of the Air: History—"Boston."
3:25 WBZ (WJZ), Relay from Dunfermline, Scotland, Carnegie birthplace.
4:00 WNAC (WABC), "Commercial Comment": Daniel C. Roper.
4:30 WBZ (WJZ), "Let's Talk It Over": Emily Post, Anne Hard; Mrs. William Meloney.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ (WJZ), "Fibber McGee and Molly": comedy sketch; soloist; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF), Hammerstein's Music Hall: soloists; orchestra.
8:30 WEEI (WEAF), Nelson Eddy, baritone; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ), Paris Musicale: Odette Myrtil; Pickens Sisters; soloists; Warnow's Orchestra
9:00 WBZ (WJZ), Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF), Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; soloist.
9:00 WNAC (WABC), Radio Theater: "Way Down East," with Richard Barthelmess and Dorothy Gish.
9:30 WEEI (WEAF), Grace Moore, soprano; Giovanni Martinelli, tenor; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF), Lullaby Lady: male quartet; narrator; concert orchestra.
10:00 WBZ (WJZ), Andrew Carnegie anniversary: reading of poetry and music.
10:30 WNAC (WABC), Daily news dramatizations.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ), Concert Band, Frank Simon, conductor; Bennett Chapple, narrator.
10:30 WEEI (WEAF), National Forum: "The Preservation of the National Archives," Robert O. W. Connor.
10:30 WAAB (WOR), Cesare Sodero Directs: soloists; chorus; orchestra.

Monitor Short-Wave Radiocasts

2:00 W1XK (9.57 mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

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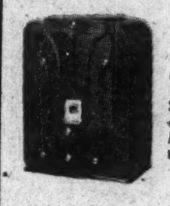
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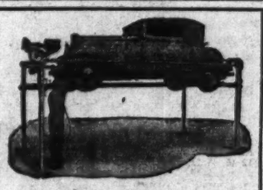
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International Group Revives Songs and Dances of Native Lands

Czechoslovakian and Greek folk festivals show all the beauty of spontaneous expression that defies the artificiality of machine-made fun.

By a Staff Photographer

Dancers at International Institute, Boston

Left—Group of Dancers in Czechoslovakian Peasant Costume. Left to Right—Miss Louise Kovar of Boston, Mrs. Stella Marek Cushing of New York (Teacher), Miss Irene Sivachek of Boston and Miss Rosalie Mann of Boston. Right—Greek Group of Folk Dancers. Left to Right—Mrs. Despina Diasakou (Teacher), Miss Alexandra Diasakou, Miss Mary Plakas and Miss Rose Gabriel

Dancing defiance to machine-made fun, memoers of the International Institute in Boston began last evening to revive a form of self-entertainment which many of them learned as children in European lands.

Led off in jolly, informal groups, by Mrs. Stella Marek Cushing of New York and Ellenor Cook (Mrs. Philip Lane) of Weston, Mass., young women of the Boston Czechoslovak Beseda Club and of the Greek circle at the Institute, tripped through the various forms of their inherited folk dances, singing as they did so the lilting songs, now gay, now courageous, now sad, now passionate, which are an inseparable accompaniment.

Nothing Is Staged

Everything formal or studio-ish or stagy was eschewed. Mrs. Cushing, who has done much fine work for the Folk Festival Council in New York, explained that the purpose of the dancing groups now forming is pure enjoyment derived from the poetry and spirit of the Beseda or Komarno or other Czechoslovakian dances which she teaches.

The gay, country costumes consisting of short full skirts, heavily embroidered black silk aprons, full fancy linen sleeves, vivid waistcoats, and flowers, flowers, flowers, wherever the needle could produce them, all came from Czechoslovakia.

Gift of Peasant Bride

Miss Cook obtained hers from a peasant bride in one of the villages of Krakovany. It was in the girl's trousseau, and she could not part with it until after the wedding ceremony, but as soon as that was over, she mailed the costume to Miss Cook, who by that time had returned to America. All that was missing was the White Lion, which she forgot to wear last night. That is the decoration bestowed upon her by the Czechoslovakian Government for interpreting folk music of that generally little-known country to her fellow-Americans. During the past few years she has also received the Polish Gold Cross and the Roumanian royal decoration of Bene Merenti, in recognition of her work along similar lines for Poland and Roumania.

The folk dancing idea undertaken by the Boston Institute has been explained by John H. Finley, chairman of the Folk Festival Council of New York, who said:

"We have missed much of the spontaneous poetry of motion and music which in other lands has found expression in the festivals that mark the unfolding of the seasons and the mysteries of life and death. . . . These songs and dances are presented by the council not as arts to be observed and admired, but as creative activities, which we may all participate in and enjoy.

"The present is a time especially appropriate to seek such expression. For this period of economic adjustment is a challenge to our machine age—a challenge to turn from our dependence on things and to find within ourselves those impulses and capacities which alone can give lasting significance to life."

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Massachusetts

Lowell—Saturdays, Dec. 7, 14, and 21, 3:30 p. m., WLLH, 1370kc.

Colt Company Votes Special 50-Cent Dividend

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 23 (AP)—The Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company has voted a special dividend of 50 cents a share and payment of five per cent to employees based on their earnings during the year, besides the regular dividend.

The action was taken by the board of directors. The special dividend and the quarterly payment of 31¼ cents a share is payable Dec. 31 to stockholders of record Dec. 10 as is the bonus. The dividends bring payments to stockholders this year to $1.75 a share as against $1.50 a share in 1934.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"GEORGE WHITE'S SCANDALS" (Boston Opera House). Big, showy, and rowdy revue. 8:30.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30.

"KATYDID, SO WHAT?" (Copley). Mary Young presents her own play, in which she is the star as well as director. 8:30.

"DR. KNOCK" (Peabody Playhouse). Presented by the Associated Actors Theater. 8:30.

"CONTINENTAL VARIETIES" (Shubert). Lucienne Boyer in an entirely new version, assisted by Georges André Martin. Pils and Tabet. 8:30. Sunday night last performance.

"ROSMERSHOLM" (Colonial). Last of Eva Le Gallienne's week's repertory in Boston. 8:30.

Movies

BOSTON—Helen Trefvetrees and Donald Cook in "The Spanish Cape Mystery." 11:05 a. m., 1:57, 4:40, 7:51, 10:23. Stage: "La Vie Paree."

METROPOLITAN — Gary Cooper and Ann Harding in "Peter Ibbetson." A filming of George DuMaurier's classic. 11:21 a. m., 1:58, 4:46, 7:34, 10:22. Stage: Little Jack Little and his Columbia network orchestra, Elida Ballet, Sevitsky's orchestra.

MODERN—Lawrence Tibbett in "Metropolitan." 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:15, 7, 9:55. Also Will Rogers in "In Old Kentucky." 9:05, 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:25.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Miriam Hopkins in "Splendor," with Joel McCrea. Orpheum: 9:40 a. m. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:05, 4:45, 7:30, 10:10. Also "A Feather in Her Hat." Both theaters: 12:50, 3:55, 8:15, 8:55.

MAJESTIC—"Midsummer Night's Dream." 2:15 and 8:15.

EXETER—"Diamond Jim." 3:10, 6:10, 9:05. Also George Brent and Bette Davis in "Special Agent." 2, 4:55, 7:55.

UNIVERSITY—"Broadway Melody." 2:35, 6:10, 9:30. "Charlie Chan in Shanghai." 1:50, 4:55, 8.

SOUTH STATION—Major Bowes and his screened amateur radio prize winners. "March of Time," sixth issue; "Jitterbug Party," with Cab Calloway; "Broadway Highlights," with Ted Husing; "Hollywood Hobbies," and "Southern Exposure."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Claire Trevor and Ralph Bellamy in "Navy Wife." Fenway: 2, 4:42, 7:44, 10:05. Paramount: 9:36 a. m., 12:18, 3:06, 5:54, 8:42. Also "Show Them No Mercy." Fenway: 12:40, 3:22, 6:04, 8:46. Paramount: 10:19 a. m., 1:27, 4:25, 7:13, 10:01.

COOLIDGE CORNER — Charles Farrell and June Martel in "Fighting Youth." 2:05, 5:10, 8:10. Jane Withers in "This Is the Life." 3:50, 6:50, 10.

TREMONT — "The Informer." 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:40, 10:10. Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers in "Flying Down to Rio." 10:20 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:25.

UPTOWN—"Hands Across the Table." 3:10, 6:35, 9:55. Also "Last Days of Pompeii." 1:15, 4:40, 8.

MEMORIAL—Ginger Rogers in a romantic comedy drama, "In Person." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Also latest Pathe News reel.

FINE ARTS—"Legong," Balinese love story in technicolor. 2:05, 4:10, 6:15, 8:20, 10:25. "Wings Over Ethiopia." Also Mickey's Kangaroo. News reel.

Music

BACK BAY ERA CONCERT—Boston Civic Opera Orchestra and Chorus. Raffaele Martino, conductor. Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library. 6.

Other Events

AUTOMOBILE SHOW—Last day. Open until 10.

OLD STATE HOUSE—Special exhibition of memorabilia of the Peace Jubilees of 1869 and 1872. Also mementos of old School Street. Daily, 9 to 4.

Tomorrow

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Don Cossack Chorus, 3:30.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Commonwealth Chamber Orchestra. Ernst Hoffmann, conductor. 2:30.

CHARLESTOWN ERA CONCERT — Orchestra, Richard Cosby, conductor. Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., City Square. 3:15.

ORGAN RECITAL—First in a series of five "Hour of Organ Music" programs. First Church in Boston, Berkeley and Marlborough Streets. 4:30.

OLD SOUTH FORUM—Boston Civic Chorus, O. Roberts Lunger, conductor. Address by Dr. Henry Newmann on "The Revolt Against Marriage." Washington and Milk Streets. 3.

CHELSEA ERA CONCERT—Greater Boston Concert Orchestra. Albert Kanrich, conductor. First Universalist Church, Clark and Carey Avenues. 7:30.

Other Events

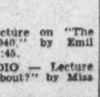
FORD HALL FORUM—Lecture on "The Fate of Europe, 1914-1940," by Emil Ludwig, famous author. 7:45.

PAULINE CHELLIS STUDIO — Lecture "What Shall We Dance About?" by Miss Doris Humphrey. 7:30.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Bus at Park Square for Stow. 9 a. m.

ERA POPULAR LECTURE—Also South Boston Community Chorus. St. Augustine's Hall, 203 E Street, South Boston. 7:30.

Monday



NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB—Illustrated lecture, "New England Inside and Out," by Mrs. Grace Pierce Maynard. Hotel Kenmore. 2:30.

CURRENT EVENTS — Lecture by Mrs. Jackson Fleming. Hotel Copley-Plaza. 11 a. m.

GERMAN LECTURES—Prof. Karl Viëtor, University of Giessen, and Kuno Francke, professor of German Art and Culture, Germanic Museum, Harvard University. 4:30.

'Geyser' of Icelandic Origin

The world geyser comes from the Iselandic "geysir," meaning gusher or rager.

What's Going On in the Arts

Doll and Richards

THE name of Arthur William Heintzelman is well known to print fanciers hereabouts. The etcher has dwelt abroad for many years, sending his work to these shores continually. Now that the man himself comes home to native soil, Doll and Richards presents a large and representative exhibition of his prints.

Mr. Heintzelman is an odd combination of skill, artistry and eclecticism. It is apparent he appreciates all great predecessors in the etcher's craft, and that he has benefited by a close study of their works. Naturally, Rembrandt is the richest source. Mr. Heintzelman has acknowledged many ideas from the Dutch master, in subject matter, sentiment and technique. He employs the marked contrast of light and shade, achieving at times a solid surface which seems sculptured, metallic. But he carries his subject to greater completion, provides more solid outline, more dense texture; he relies less upon illusion, less upon tenuous indications, vague suggestions, which in the hand of a master acquire enormous import. Furthermore, he has not learned the great variations in line. Heintzelman's line tends toward grace, fine curves, arabesques; rarely does it become rugged, erratic, boisterous.

There is a group of scriptural subjects, all of which are handled with grace and delicacy; none of which, however, imparts strength and vigor. The sentimental interpretation is popular, true enough, but seems to us far too shallow to convey the profound ideas and emotions expressed.

In portraits the etcher seems to attain fuller stature. To personal depictions he imparts definiteness, worldliness and conviction. Invariably there is a romantic hint to soften the realistic asperities. Musicians, composers, troubadours are to be found on the list of his subjects.

William M. Jewell shows some aquarelles at the same gallery. They are sketches painted in Maine and New Hampshire last summer. Mr. Jewell is a teacher of art here in Boston. The water colors are painted in orderly, well calculated fashion. The painter does not depend upon the fortuitous or ephemeral effect. His color, brushwork and composition are conventional.

D. A.

Mr. Newman in the South Seas

IN HIS third travelatalk, E. M. Newman last night took a large audience of armchair voyagers from Symphony Hall to the islands of the South Seas. In a summarized journey which brought thousands of miles within the compass of an hour and a half, Mr. Newman's audience visited the Cocos Islands, the little-known Galápagos group, the Marquesas, the Society Islands, Bora Bora, the Cook Islands, Samoa, Apia, the Fiji Islands and New Guinea.

Particularly interesting were pictures of torch fishing at night, fire-walkers tramping across beds of white hot rocks and a number of types of folk dances. Eating and dancing seem to be the two most popular pastimes among these happy-go-lucky islanders, whose whole day may be provided for by an hour's toil. Nature supplies practically everything with an extravagant hand.

Mr. Newman also showed landmarks of the trek by artists and writers to the islands—Gaugin in the Marquesas, Stevenson at his beloved Apia, and Pago Pago, the scene of Somerset Maugham's "Miss Thompson."

Soloist

By Alban Cook

Raya Garbousova

Cellist Who Will Play With the Boston Symphony Orchestra at Its Concerts Next Friday and Saturday

New Park Planned For Pennsylvania

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 23 (AP)—A project calling for the development by the resettlement administration of a recreational park on about 14,000 acres of mountain country on the Pocono Plateau in Eastern Pennsylvania was announced last night by A. W. Manchester, regional director of the division of land utilization.

The national park service will cooperate in the project which calls for the acquisition of land in Hickory Run at a cost of approximately $100,000. The area is located in the townships of Kidder and Penn Forest in northeast Carbon County.

Mr. Manchester said the area was chosen after a thorough survey of the recreational needs of Pennsylvania. He expressed the hope that the project, expected to provide employment to many on relief rolls, will encourage similar undertakings by the State.

Stoneleigh College Inaugurates Mrs. Poole as Dean With Ceremony

RYE, N. H., Nov. 23 (AP)—Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole of Brockton, Mass., was invested with the deanship of Stoneleigh College today by Richard D. Currier, its president.

Leaders in women's clubs circles, in which Mrs. Poole is an active worker, and prominent New England educators attended the ceremony.

"It is not only necessary to think of one's vocational future," Mrs. Poole said in a prepared speech, "but one must think also of avocations, for they play almost as vital a part in our country's development today.

"To earn one's living is a necessary and laudable objective, but to be an active, vital citizen in the community of which one is a part, is just as important. I am anxious that Stoneleigh be noted for her ability to so train the young women who are privileged to come here that they will be singled out as peculiarly fitted for today's living.

" . . . our girls must realize that sane nationalism is absolutely necessary in this world today. They must be earnest as they face life's problems, but I want them to take an interest in everything that pertains to living that they may develop a normal internationalism."

Mrs. Poole was presented by T. Lawrence Davis, dean of the college of arts and letters at Boston University, after a luncheon in her honor.

Crater Lake Park Roads To Be Open All Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore.—For the first time, roads into beautiful Crater Lake National Park, in Klamath County, will be open throughout the winter.

The park service has announced this policy for the coming winter, only, but it is believed that if a substantial number of visitors take advantage of the open roads this season the snow will be kept from the roads in coming winters. The roads will be open to the rim of Crater Lake, which lies in the cauldron of an extinct volcano.

Woonsocket Cuts 'Dine and Dance' Liquor Licenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOONSOCKET, R. I. Nov. 23—The Woonsocket police commission has set the pace for the other liquor licensing boards of the state by reducing liquor permits of "dine and dance" establishment by more than 50 per cent for 1936. This action follows the suggestion of Michael F. Costello, chief of the State Alcoholic Beverage Commission.

Meeting yesterday the commission renewed 20 permits for restaurant and taverns now allowed to sell liquor and beer but the board denied the application of 21 others.

Thus the board, headed by Mayor Felix A. Toupin, carried out its promise to close taverns and "dine and dance" places where their investigators found that the majority of patrons were minors of high school age.

Only hotels will have tavern licenses and most of the restaurant licenses were granted to places that did not provide dancing as an attraction for the young people.

Chief Costello, at a recent meeting of the licensing boards of the various cities and towns, asked that the "dine and dance" places be decreased so that they might be properly supervised. He recommended a 25 per cent reduction for 1936, promising that he would take action at the next session of the General Assembly to have the "menace" halted entirely.

According to the action of the Woonsocket commission, 21 "dine and dance" places now in operation must be closed after Dec. 1.

Tsar Officer Guide To Touring Russians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—A dramatic meeting between four Russians—a former officer in the tsarist armies and three officials in the Soviet regime—occurred here against the background of the Metropolitan Water District's huge Colorado River Aqueduct project.

The one-time subject of the tsar was D. B. Gumensky, former lieutenant in the Russian flying corps during the World War, now an American citizen and a designing engineer for the water district. The Soviet officials were A. Gridunoff, Boris P. Popoff and Alexander Rubenstein.

The three visitors are on a tour of the United States, visiting leading engineering projects. Because of his knowledge of the Russian language, Mr. Gumensky was assigned to act as their guide along the aqueduct route.

Mr. Gridunoff, who was construction engineer on the famed Dnieprostroi hydroelectric project in Russia, is now construction engineer in the Great Palace of Soviets.

Where Does Tax Money Go? Providence Will Learn at Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 23—Taxpayers in this city will have an opportunity to see just how their city functions and just where the money they pay out as taxes is spent when an exhibition sponsored by the League of Women Voters opens here next week.

Charts, diagrams, photographs and scale models in plaster of paris will help to present in a new way the work of the various departments, particularly those departments with which the average city dweller is unfamiliar.

Mayor to Open Exhibit

Mayor James E. Dunn will open the exhibit formally on Monday and Governor Theodore Francis Green will speak later in the week. While the exhibition is designed primarily for Providence residents, it will be one of the most important side attractions offered by the city to the hundreds of delegates from all parts of the country who will be in Providence Monday and Tuesday for sessions of the National Municipal League.

Similar exhibitions have been tried experimentally and successfully in several midwestern municipalities as an educational feature for both school children and adults. More practical-minded city officials have found, however, that the exhibits have a dollars and cents value. In Detroit, for instance, it is said that tax collections were better after the miniature displays had shown the taxpayers where their dollars went, had revealed the importance of more obscure city departments, and had shown the citizen how he could enjoy facilities offered by his municipality in a larger degree.

Model of City Park

The various city departments in Providence are co-operating with the League of Women Voters in arranging the displays. One of the more elaborate sights is a scale model of the city-owned Roger Williams Park which has been constructed by the Park Department. It is approximately 10 feet square and every hill and valley has been molded with plaster of Paris. Miniature automobiles are seen on the roadways. Trees, buildings, lakes and streams all appear on a small scale. Even replicas of some of the animals at the park zoo are shown. Couples are seen on park benches, children play on the lawns and off at one side are golfers teeing off at a miniature course.

Officials of the exhibit point out that the average citizen is more or less familiar with the work of the police and fire departments, but has only a vague conception of the work carried out by equally important but more obscure city agencies. Taxpayers who see the displays, they hope, will leave with a keener sense of civic pride and a better working knowledge of what makes the wheels go around in their municipality.

Rhode Island City In Wrangle Over Two Police Chiefs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARWICK, R. I., Nov. 23—This city has two police chiefs and a bitter problem on its hands today.

Refusing to recognize the action of Mayor John A. O'Brien in suspending Police Chief Henry J. Ledoux, the Warwick Board of Police Commissioners has declared that the Mayor has no authority to suspend the chief.

Meanwhile Lester A. Holroyd is acting chief of the department in the eyes of the Mayor. He was named to the post after the Mayor ousted Chief Ledoux Wednesday night.

The suspension came when Chief Ledoux refused to appear at a hearing called by the Mayor at which charges were brought against the Board of Police Commissioners. Only one witness appeared at the hearing, Dominic P. Turco, superintendent of the bureau of inspection of the state division of intoxicating beverages. Mr. Turco informed the Mayor that the Warwick police board had refused to co-operate with the state division. He charged that his inspectors had revealed at least 200 cases of liquor law violations, but that the police board had failed to act on them.

On occasions, Mr. Turco declared, known gangsters had congregated at resorts in Warwick and were not molested by the local police. Mayor O'Brien immediately announced that Chief Ledoux was suspended and that Sergeant Holroyd was appointed acting chief of the force.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

least to emphasize the importance of this next move under consideration —whatever the accuracy of the rumor.

Geneva — Italian comments led to a debate here on whether an embargo of oil, coal, iron and steel would result in complete Italian withdrawal from the League.

Washington — The Government advanced one step further toward curbing raw material exports to Italy, by invoking financial pressure on shipping concerns which are in debt to the Government through subsidies, loans, etc. This move took the shape of a warning to the shippers from the United States Shipping Board Bureau and the Merchant Fleet Corporation. It does not apply, however, to any exports in tramp tankers and freighters of domestic or foreign ownership. Plugging of this leak will presumably have to await congressional action.

Addis Ababa — The Ethiopian Government was jubilant over reports that the American Government was taking steps to curb oil shipments to Italy. "The most serious blow possible," it said.

Administration neutrality policy turns a critical corner: Page 1.

Tariffs—Russo-Canadian Pact Indicated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—A tariff agreement with Russia will very likely be Prime Minister Mackenzie King's next move toward thawing trade, it was said in informed circles here. The Government of Mr. Bennett had embargoed Russian woodpulp, lumber, asbestos and dressed furs.

Anglo-French—Notes on Italy's Protest Differ

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The British and French replies to the Italian sanctions protest had this essential difference: that France promised assiduous efforts to end the dispute, while Britain warned it would exercise its "free sovereign judgment" regarding any settlement proposed.

This divergence in two otherwise parallel notes at once added evidence to the contention that the rift between France and Britain has widened disconcertingly. It also indicated the British Government has not weakened its stand for the whole Covenant (if the lack of protest against Japan in North China be excepted) since the general election.

Rome — Italy's response to the British and French notes was a tightening of trade retaliation against Franco-British goods. Crown Prince Umberto led a number of measures by clearing his wardrobe of all foreign clothes.

Laval—Economy Program Faces Setback

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Another reverse to the economy program of Premier Laval added fresh doubts as to the safety of the franc and the continuance of the Laval Ministry. The Finance Committee of the Chamber of Deputies voted to recommend establishment of a pension fund to restore 10 per cent to the veterans' pensions, slashed last spring by a Laval decree. This comes as a partial result of the Radical Deputies' demand for relaxed economy as a condition of further support for the Laval regime. Speculation unfavorable to the franc was renewed. Opposition to the Premier is hardening, as the opening of Parliament on Thursday draws nearer.

Sicily—Storm Rages, Etna Rumbles

ROME (AP)—Mariners' tales of weird flames and rumblings from volcanic Mount Etna added to the damage wrought by a two-day storm which left at least 30 fatalities in Sicily and on the southern tip of the Italian mainland.

Slight earth shocks, unregistered at observatories, and new cloudbursts were reported at Messina, where the poorer section of the city was completely submerged. The damage was estimated at 10,000,000 lire, or more than $800,000.

MacDonald—Keeps Post in British Cabinet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Ramsey MacDonald will remain as Lord President of the Council in the Baldwin Cabinet. He had been defeated after a harrowing election campaign by miners, who treated him as a deserter from the Labor ranks. But this man who gave to the National Government much of its coalition character will receive compensation from the Government. Either a peerage or a safe candidacy in a by-election will doubtless be found for him. Thus the man who personifies much of the "national" in the government will continue to give a broader political base to a Cabinet dominated by Conservatives.

Cabinet changes strengthen sanctions policy: Page 4.

Usury—Three Years' Sentence Passed in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Denounced from the bench as "guilty of one of the meanest crimes known—preying on the poor," Samuel Faden went to prison yesterday for three years, with no time off for good behavior. He is one of 22 netted by Special Prosecutor Thomas A. Dewey in the usury racket—and was the first to be sentenced, as he was the first to be convicted, in trials before the justices of Special Sessions Court.

There have been 15 convictions out of the group since that of Faden. Only six defendants remain to be tried after a week's proceedings, in which those indicted for usury have either pleaded guilty or have been quickly convicted.

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London's Reply To Rome Sharper Than Paris Note

(Continued from Page 1)

termination to settle the conflict peaceably as soon as possible.

There are frequent palliative expressions introduced in the French note that do not appear in the British note. The latter also contains this statement which is missing from the French note:

"His Majesty's Government are so convinced of the accuracy of this estimate of the work already performed by the League of Nations in connection with the Italo-Ethiopian dispute that they feel no useful purpose would be served by reopening or recapitulating a discussion of questions raised in the Italian note."

As to "Sovereignty"

The final two paragraphs of the British note follow:

"But they are not able wholly to pass over the implication contained in the last paragraph of Your Excellency's note, under reply, which refers to the 'free and sovereign judgment' which His Majesty's Government are alleged to be at liberty to apply to a determination of their course of action.

"His Majesty's Government, in subscribing to the Covenant, did not indeed abandon or renounce their own free and sovereign judgment, but undertook to exercise it thenceforth in accordance with the obligations of that instrument. No other attitude is open to them, and they would naturally desire to see the Italian Government place a similar construction on their own adhesion to the Covenant."

French Not Hostile

The final paragraphs of the French note read as follows:

"While waiting for settlement of the conflict to end the measures prescribed by the pact, the French Government wishes to affirm that none of them has toward Italy the character of a hostile act which the Italian Government believes can be attributed to them.

"Italy, which played in the founding of the League of Nations the eminent role that the Italian Government recalls, cannot fail to recognize this truth.

"That is the hope which the Government of the Republic feels it its duty to formulate. At the same time, it renews its hope to see the hour hastened when the present conflict will end for the greatest advantage of the community of peoples and of international collaboration."

Drifting

It is considered here as highly probable that if the French note had been firmer the British note would have been milder.

There is in fact a growing feeling that the close collaboration between the two Foreign Offices which has ruled during the postwar period is not so much in evidence at the moment. It is not felt, on the other hand, that irremidiable damage to this understanding has yet been done, although it is felt that it has already gone regrettably far. And it coincides with the increasing appreciation in British diplomatic circles of Germany's recent foreign (as opposed to internal) policy.

Breach Wil Be Closed

The uneasiness which these developments are causing in certain continental countries is tempered by the knowledge that Sir Samuel Hoare has stated that one of the cardinal points of his policy as British Foreign Secretary is to try to make new friends while not losing the old. It is therefore believed that he will do his utmost to restore the traditional Franco - British cooperation as well as to bring Germany into the circle.

France's midweek démarche in Berlin is welcomed here in this connection though it is not expected to lead to any immediate developments.

Laval Opposition Informed Sanctions Were Unavoidable

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 23 — Calling sanctions unfortunate—but "unavoidable"—France's reply to the Italian note, published here today, gives the Government's answer to an intensive wave of opposition to sanctions which has developed in French commercial quarters.

Protests by numerous influential industrial organizations and by important political groups have been reinforced by the action of the international exchange committee.

Worried for Solidarity

Meeting in Paris yesterday, the administrative council of this international body (which group is representative of 15 countries), adopted a resolution urging the governments to reconsider sanctions on the ground that they constitute a "grave obstacle to solidarity between nations."

The French reply to Italy points out the futility of this opposition and denies that sanctions have the "character of a hostile act."

Friendly in its legal tone, France's note recalls Premier Pierre Laval's efforts to reach a compromise solution acceptable to Italy and declares that these efforts will be continued unabated.

Italy Alone Responsible

The essence of the French answer is that "despite its sentiments of friendship toward Italy," the Italian violation of Article XII of the Covenant gave rise to the "unavoidable consequence."

"To have repudiated the obligations of the Covenant would have been to compromise seriously future possibilities of applying the provisions which constitute the essential element of collective security assured to members of the League."

Laval Plans Radio Appeal

International problems, however, today remain subordinated to internal political preoccupations, for a heavy threat still hangs over the French Cabinet. Premier Laval, it is learned, intends to make a dramatic radio appeal to the people on the eve of the reassembling of Parliament next Thursday, but political prophets today expressed serious doubts whether this move would save him from the steadily hardening opposition of Socialist and Radical deputies. Only a last minute realization by the deputies of danger of the franc appears able to save the Cabinet from its present precarious position.

Educators Ask Right To Arm in Mexico

MEXICO, D. F., Nov. 23 (AP)—The Federal Secretariat of Education, alarmed by the growing number of slayings of rural schoolteachers, asked the War Department Nov. 21 to allow teachers to arm for protection against violent measures of opponents of socialistic education.

More than 12 such slayings have been reported in the past month, most of them in the states of Puebla, Morelos and Jalisco. Several days ago two women teachers were attacked in Puebla by rebels. Dispatches from Puebla yesterday reported the leader of a band suspected of killing six teachers in the Texiutlan district in a single day last week had been captured and shot by federal troops.

Quick Flight to England Planned by Australian

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—John L. Dampney is engaged in the preparation for a dash to England in 2½ days, thus hoping to reduce the present record of 4½ days. As a relief pilot his wife would accompany him.

Fueling is to be at six points and as far as practicable would be effected in the air, throughout the journey. His machine is a specially-constructed twin-engined monoplane equipped with wireless and mounted with floats.

A Study in Kittens

Wide World

An Exhibit at New York Cat Show

The Kittens Are Owned by Mrs. J. Fred Belloit and Are Being Shown by Frances Hermes

Boudoir, Back Alley And Abyssinia Show Cats at N. Y. Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—Times must be better when 250 cats are entered in the annual Empire Cat Club Show. A room was set aside in the Park Central Hotel for the two-day event, which is traditionally accepted as being to the cat world what the Westminster Kennel Club Show is to the dog world, but it required putting some of the exhibition cages in two tiers to get all the entries in.

If a cat has a pedigree thrice as long as its silver or blue or ebony fur, it may expect to win prizes at the Empire, but there is a chance for it even if it has gray and blue stripes and hails from a backyard in Hackensack, N. J. That much was clear when Mrs. B. Williams, of Hackensack, entered Bing, who won in the alley cat division. Besides having looks, Bing is distinguished for an outstanding apathy toward mice.

As usual Miss Laura Hydon of Bogota, N. J., swept many fields with her string of famous blues and her Ch. Lavender Chu Chu, born in England, won best male blue cat in the show.

The show was held in conjunction with the exhibitions of the Solid Color Cat Society and the Siamese Cat Society of America, and the entries in the Siamese division were both more numerous and of finer appearance than ever before. Mrs. Virginia Cobb, a long-time exhibitor at all the Eastern shows, has branched out into Siamese exhibiting, and her E-Vah-Loo of Newton took the blue for the best cat in the division.

Mrs. G. Fiske of Boston, entered an Abyssinian cat—one of the only two in the United States, and lately imported from England. It took its public calmly, but attracted wide attention.

British Cabinet Changes Tighten Sanctions Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 23—Strengthening rather than otherwise of the British attitude toward the Italo-Ethiopian question is seen in the changes Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin has now made in his Cabinet.

Importance is especially attached to presence in key positions of such strong supporters of the League of Nations peace sanctions as Sir Samuel Hoare, Mr. Anthony Eden, Viscount Halifax and the two MacDonalds. Inclusion of three members of the National Labor Party and two Liberal Nationals is also considered significant since it means that the Government's broad national character is to be fully maintained.

Moderation in Reasoning

The fact, too, that Mr. Baldwin has gone to the Conservative Center instead of to its Right Wing in placing Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister and Sir Bolton Eyres Monsell in charge of the War Office, the Air Ministry and the Admiralty, respectively, is interpreted as guaranteeing moderation in the big rearmament measures about to be undertaken. Mr. William Shepherd Morrison succeeds Mr. Cooper as Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

Even if places should hereafter be found for such prominent Right Wing Conservatives as Mr. Winston Churchill and the Marquis of Londonderry, this would be less significant after than before the naval conference.

Exchange of Posts

The passing of Mr. Archibald Noel Skelton, Under Secretary for Scotland, is expected to solve half of the problem Mr. Baldwin still has to face in finding parliamentary seats for his Lord President of Council, Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, and the Dominions Minister, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald.

The latter's exchange of posts with Mr. J. H. Thomas, who becomes Secretary for Colonies, is regarded as a mere matter of departmental convenience, the new Dominions Minister having been in recent personal contact with Australia and New Zealand where he has added to friends made at the Ottawa conference in 1932. This change may also mean a new avenue for an Anglo-Irish rapprochement, Mr. Thomas's relations with Mr. de Valera not being of the most cordial.

Old Line Democrats Hit New Deal Policies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23—With a faint but reverberating boom the first gun in a drive by "old-line Democrats" challenging the leadership of the party in Pennsylvania by the Senator Guffey and Governor Earle bloc, was fired on Nov. 21.

Speaking under the auspices of the Alfred E. Smith Democratic Association, Judge Eugene C. Bonniwell, twice Democratic cancidate for governor, attacked New Deal policies and urged nomination of Mr. Smith for the presidency.

In the recent mayoralty contest here Judge Bonniwell supported the winning Republican candidate, S. Davis Wilson, whose election he referred to as "the people's victory, which turns back decisively the political and theoretical freebooters who, under the guise of Democracy, are seeking to subvert a democratic form of government."

Nicaragua Applies Sanctions

MANAGUA, Nicar., Nov. 23 (AP)—The Foreign Ministry cabled the League of Nations Nov. 21 that the Nicaraguan Government had decreed the applying of economic, financial, armaments and munitions sanctions against Italy.

Action of New Star Indicates One Theory of Universe Errs

Copyright 1935 by the Associated Press

WILLIAMS BAY, Wis., Nov. 23—Nova Hercules—the star that rose from oblivion to the season's celestial sensation last winter—burst forth today with the most direct evidence yet discovered in support of the theory that the universe is expanding.

Its testimony was recorded by the 40-inch telescope at Yerkes Observatory of the University of Chicago and transcribed by Prof. George van Biesbroeck, Dr. Otto Struve, observatory director, disclosed in an exclusive interview.

The star was first observed in the western sky last December as a brilliant upstart in the heavenly galaxy. In July, it was found to have split into two parts.

By nightly observations since then, Dr. Struve said, Professor Van Biesbroeck has determined that the two parts have been speeding away from each other at the rate of 300 miles a second.

These findings, the director explained, are evidence that the reason for Nova Hercules' sudden burst into prominence was that the star had burst, or erupted, throwing off two clouds of gas or nebulous matter, in opposite directions.

The discovery, he said, tends to destroy two old theories:

1. That Nova, or new stars—those that blaze up suddenly—were formed of a star surrounded by a shell of gas.

2. That the universe was originally formed by the gradual integration of matter.

The two nebular masses thrown off by Nova Hercules were only a small part of the original star, but spectograph studies show it was their light, not that of the star, which pushed the Nova Hercules from a mere speck on astronomical maps to a body of the first magnitude.

As the gas clouds moved farther and farther apart and scatter their particles through space, the star will become dimmer and finally return to its normal dullness, Dr. Struve said.

This lessening of brilliance is already under way, the Nova Hercules having dropped to the seventh magniture, 2½ times fainter than the human eye san see.

Because Nova Hercules is 1200 light years about 7,038,835,200,000,000 miles away, Dr. Struve said the movement of the nebular clouds can be observed on only the world's biggest telescopes, of which the Yerkes' instrument is one.

Bulgars Demand New Constitution; Cabinet Resigns

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Nov. 23—Resignation of the Government of Premier Andrea Tosheff is attributed to the extreme pressure exercised in recent weeks against the present semidictatorial regime by all of the former political parties. The Premier's action followed the withdrawal of the Minister of Communications, Todor Kojouharoff, after the Finance Minister, Marco Riakoff, had resigned a week ago.

When the Tosheff Government came into power in April it promised to work out a new Constitution and establish a stable political situation, but it has not done so. The resulting political uncertainty has caused much dissatisfaction.

From the Communists on the extreme left to the Fascists under the former Prime Minister Alexander Tsankoff on the right, there has been strenuous opposition. There have been many Communist conspiracies and groups of Communists are now being tried in a half-dozen cities.

Mr. Tsankoff and other political leaders have secretly printed and distributed in large quantities many anti-regime tracts and pamphlets. Discussion also of the new Constitution has appeared in all of the leading daily papers and the volume of opposition has been steadily increasing.

King Boris has invited Foreign Minister George Klosseivanoff to form a new cabinet which, it is hoped, will serve as a stopgap ministry, preparing the way for the election of a constitutional assembly to adopt a new constitution on a democratic basis.

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Things to Come

TO THE SOUTH SEAS

Marjorie Shuler, Monitor staff writer, leaves New York soon for an air and water trip to New Zealand, Australia, the South Seas, Hawaii and the Orient.

Through the medium of her charmingly written articles, hosts of Monitor readers will accompany her through strange and exotic lands, aboard giant liners, fleet trains and the new clipper airships.

This is just one of the many features the Monitor will give its readers during the next six months.

THE BIBLE IN OUTLINE

The Monitor has just begun daily publication of a new Bible study aid—The Bible in Outline, prepared by Coralyn D. Bertle.

This is not a story about the Bible, or a new version of the Bible. It is an actual outline.

Principal characters are listed and their activities followed in a cohesive thread which facilitates study.

SINCE REPEAL, WHAT?

This winter the Monitor will publish a comprehensive report on the American liquor problem since repeal.

The study has been made by Raymond R. Fosdick, a lawyer, and Albert L. Scott, engineer. Both are affiliated with the Rockefeller Foundation.

This is the first national survey of the serious liquor issue printed in the Monitor since open manufacture and sale of liquor were legalized. It is up-to-the-minute, arresting and challenging.

CHINA, JAPAN, THE PHILIPPINES

William H. Chamberlin, the Monitor's chief correspondent in the Far East, has just toured Manchuria and North China. In a series of articles he will soon picture the new Japan-China crisis—its meaning to peace in Asia.

The chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau, Erwin D. Canham, is now returning from the Philippines with interesting material about the world's newest nation—its future relations with the United States, with Japan, with the rest of the world.

These are typical illustrations of the Monitor's direct and first-hand coverage of the big news as it breaks.

IN THE MAGAZINE

Coming months will bring new and larger editions of the Weekly Magazine Section (appearing on Wednesday). Printed in full color and rotogravure, the Magazine permits wide latitude in editorial, pictorial and typographical expression.

Among the many absorbing articles scheduled for early publication are "Room for the World," a description of the Mapparium in the Christian Science Publishing House; "Up Navies: Up Taxes," a preview of the next naval conference; "Storm Clouds Over Egypt" by Lothrop Stoddard, and "Tropical Mandates of the League" by Ramsay Muir.

In addition, there will be an interview with Jane Withers, an inside peek into screen tests, written by a Hollywood director; a description of a new German transatlantic dirigible.

Big News Is Breaking

Now listed on Monitor subscription rolls are 80,000 extra readers, attracted by the special series of articles on the Bible.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, U. S. A.

Town Meeting Idea Advocated As Safeguard for Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23—Democracy is not a thing to be achieved and then left to itself to survive, declared Dr. Edward C. Lindeman, principal speaker at a conference held here on Nov. 21 to discuss the "Town Meeting" technique of solving conflicts by discussion. The way to save democracy, he said, is to cultivate it by using its methods all through the whole range of modern life.

Dr. Lindeman, who is Director of the Community Organization for Leisure in Washington, and is also associated with the New York School of Social Work, told representatives of clubs, forums, churches, labor unions and other groups, who came to the conference in the Race Street Friends' Meeting House, just how the "Town Meeting" idea had worked in many different cases to produce "straight thinking" on complicated problems.

Strength of Democracy

Democracy can be built on a firm foundation only as its practice begins at the bottom of the scale of government and social relations, he insisted. The American Government grew from town meetings and small democratic groups, and its strength can be maintained by continuing to emphasize the importance of these smaller groups.

The apparent faults in American democracy today, he pointed out, can be corrected not so much by a change of machinery of government, but by a better method for its use. The tendency of any increase in emphasis upon the top of the democratic pyramid—to the neglect of the foundations—is toward dictatorship. The men at the head of the government naturally wish to act quickly and directly.

Hasty Steps Decried

But, Dr. Lindeman added, hasty steps made under dictatorship usually have to be taken over again. When leaders are too busy or too hurried to confer with other representatives of the people, the things they do must usually be done over before very long.

Most of the decisions now being made in Washington are the result of "snap judgment" by administrators, he claimed. This is not democracy, and this country is now nearer a breakdown in democratic method than Germany was five years ago, he insisted.

New Social Basis Stressed As Need of U. S. Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—Education must develop a new social orientation, in the opinion of Prof. John L. Childs of Teachers' College, Columbia University, in an address before the Progressive Education Association at the Pennsylvania Hotel here last night.

"An insistent educational need is for the development of a conception of national welfare consonant with the conditions, limitations and possibilities of industrial society, and which will at the same time conserve the historic democratic ideals of the American people," he said.

Education's Contribution

In this connection progressive education has already made important contributions by its emphasis on purposeful activity, freedom of inquiry and criticism, respect for individuality and interent in the child he held.

"It presents itself with a false antithesis when it assumes that it must choose between education for individual development and education for social reconstruction and social planning and control," Professor Childs continued. "Industrial civilization has now reached a stage where, without the conscious collective control of many of the basic conditions of life, we cannot have the means necessary for the growth of individuals.

"Any activity, curriculum or character education program which lulls us into assuming that the major educational task of our day is concerned exclusively with the individual child and has little to do with the problem of building a new society is harmful. It focuses attention at the wrong point. Because of our interest as educators in the development of individuals, we must now be concerned with broader cultural factors which play the more decisive role in shaping their destiny."

Other speakers were George Soule, associate editor of the New Republic, and Dr. Ira S. Wile, psychiatrist.

Employment and Study

Mr. Soule held that there was no widely accepted social ideal to arouse the enthusiasm and energies of youth and that education was blighted when unemployment faced the student. Cynicism and withdrawal from affairs or adherence to Fascism, Nazism or other forms of "exclusive and exaggerated" nationalism were "twin dangers" under these circumstances, he said.

"The only reliable route to conquer internal economic anarchy is through the collectivism of abundance," Mr. Soule declared.

Dr. Wile saw emphasis on the development of the individual as "the worthy social goal" and stressed that education in the next 10 years should feature the art of living and facilitate the development of resources for personal satisfaction through happiness in rational adjustment as well as in terms of efficiency values.

Collector Pays $3000 For Washington Picture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 23—A Gilbert Stuart portrait of George Washington was sold to a Philadelphia collector for $3000 on Nov. 20 at the Freeman Galleries here. It was part of the estate of Thomas H. Stevenson, Germantown collector and restorer of paintings. With it went a statement by G. Frank Muller of New York, that in his opinion it is "one of the finest examples" of the eighteenth century artist's work.

The painting is a copy made by Stuart of his own life portrait of Washington which hangs in a Boston museum, showing the first President dressed in black, with a white ruffled cravat. Among 150 canvases from the Stevenson collection and from the collection of Miss Margaret Coe of London, Eng., which were sold, was a portrait by George Romney of a Miss Sykes. It brought $850.

Solution Held Only Begun For Youth Problem

NEW YORK, Nov. 22—The attainment of a nation-wide economic situation wherein there is a constant demand for qualified workers, is the only satisfactory solution of the "youth problem," according to Dr. John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education. To achieve this, the Government is spending $50,000,000 to train young men and women vocationally, Dr. Studebaker told an audience that packed Town Hall here last night. The occasion was a symposium sponsored jointly by the League of Political Education and the National Broadcasting Company. It was entitled "Young America states its case."

Balanced Wings

There were four other speakers besides Dr. Studebaker. They were Luther Ridgeway of the Civilian Conservation Corps; Miss Eleanor Clark, a graduate of Vassar College, who spoke for the radical groups in the colleges; Miss Kathleen McInerny, an officer of the National Student Federation and also a Vassar graduate, who spoke for the liberal groups; and William T. Middleton, a member of the Republican Builders, who spoke for the conservatives.

Dr. Studebaker estimated that there were probably as many as 5,000,000 young people who could not "find any useful places in society." He outlined briefly what the Government was doing to remedy this situation. Meanwhile, he said, the practical problem of preventing the demoralization of youth through idleness and loss of hope and ambition had to be faced, and it was along these lines that the Government was working in spending its $50,000,000 allotment.

"The bulk of this money has been very usefully appropriated for what may be called educational relief," he continued. "Young people have been enabled to work and thus earn the opportunity to return or remain in high school or college, or to continue their studies in post-graduate work through federal funds for this purpose.

"In other words, two of the outstanding contributions of the National Youth Administration are that it has taken about 300,000 young people out of an active labor market; and secondly, it has made the time spent on relief support count for better preparation educationally by attendance at established schools and colleges.

Employment Projects

"Plans are now under way to use the remainder of the appropriation to provide employment on projects of a public character for perhaps 100,000 other young people who have been stranded in the public upheavals of the depression."

Dr. Studebaker reviewed the various agencies which the Government had set up to aid youth, declaring that they constituted "a very great deal in the aggregate."

"I should not conclude without saying very definitely that I believe we must go very much further than we have gone in attacking this youth problem," he continued.

Throughout the Career

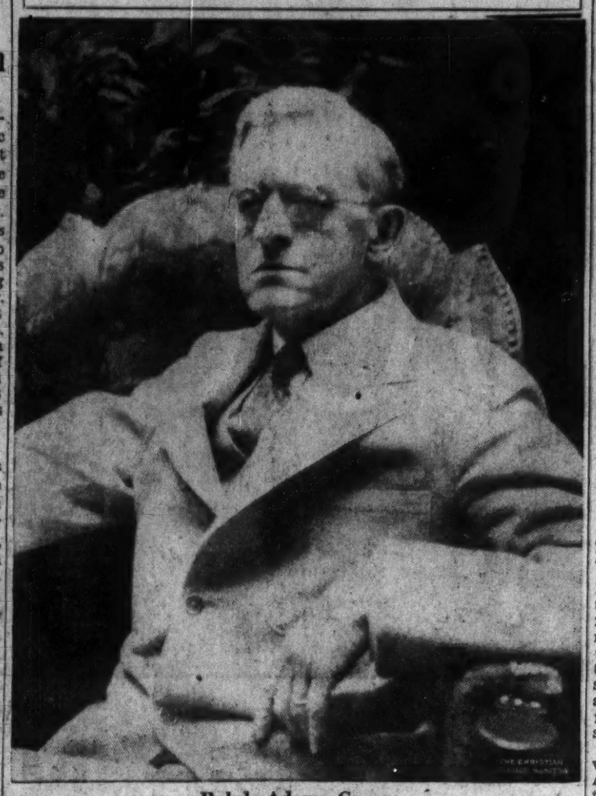
"Briefly, it is my conviction that we must have a comprehensive youth program administered by the educational agencies in the several states—a program that will guarantee to every young person, and to men and women throughout adult life as well, expert guidance and related educative experiences to help them in adjusting themselves to the work and life of the community. Certainly the plans must offer constructive programs of work, study and recreation for every youth unable to find regular employment.

"We may as well face the facts and understand that temporary expedients are not adequate."

FCC Tests Jurisdiction

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—The Federal Communications Commission Nov. 20 ordered 11 small telephone companies to reply to FCC requests for information on their operations within 30 days or to submit to hearing on whether they come within the commission's jurisdiction. In a recent ruling, the commission set out that telephone companies providing wires for broadcasters put themselves under FCC jurisdiction. as interstate communications carriers.

A Man in the News



Ralph Adams Cram
Architect Extraordinary

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A FEW days ago Ralph Adams Cram, leader of the Gothic wing in architecture, told the American Conference of Church Architecture that architecture and its allied arts stand in the United States now higher than in any other country in the world, and that the only approach to rivalry is in Scandinavia.

Dr. Cram does not theorize. For those who like visual pictures to anchor ideas, he compared the durability of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York, of which he is the controlling architect, with that of a superdreadnought costing the same sum, $30,000,000. The warship would be scrapped after 25 years of service, the chances being that, if there was a war in its time, it had done incalculable harm; whereas the cathedral would minister helpfully to 20,000,000 persons in its time, and be good for at least 2000 years of such ministering.

Dr. Cram was born at Hampton, N. H., in 1863. He descends from the John Cram who settled in Boston in 1634 and went, during the Hutchinson excitement in 1637, to Exeter, N. H., of which place he became a founder. Crams were in XII century England. Cram coat of arms is three silver fleurs de lis on a scarlet field.

Proper Perspective

No one in our time has done what Cram has done to restore Gothic to its proper perspective and usefulness in contemporary life. By books, by lecture, by letters to editors, by an adroit and ingeniously informative kind of propaganda, he is forever in the lists for Gothic, making it a topic miraculously snatched from the past and presented with vigor in a version of its original beauty adapted to the present.

He is a neat man, a shade less than middle height, with a kind of impeccability about his blue serges and his walking sticks. His sticks he likes to carry by their middles, horizontally. John Singer Sargent, with his sly gift for painting people's thoughts as well as their faces, would probably have painted Cram in a monk's robe and cowl.

Dr. Cram is in demand as a dinner guest, and is known as a wit,—but the sort of wit who smiles but meagerly and whom it would be surprising to hear laugh out loud. That he is not a humorless man comes out in the occasional jokes he tells on himself. He likes to act in amateur plays and does well in them. He is a hard taskmaster; perfection, to him, is none too good. He will go a long way to get a thing just right. If hearts have been cracked in the process, he goes about, later, patching them up. When people in the profession sit down to sum up the records, the total opinion is "Cram is wonderful to men working for him."

Temperate in Judgment

It hasn't been easy to bring Gothic back to its present status as a form of architecture widely used in the literal United States. But Cram is a patient man. He didn't tear his hair when he learned that Princeton students were calling his most beautiful Gothic gem of a chapel in the shadow of old Nassau, "Moby Dick, or the Great White Whale."

He kept still, waiting; he knew that the label was compounded at least one-third of high-spirited reaction against compulsory chapel; and that maybe another third of it was due to the liking of youth for coining a witty phrase. It has taken centuries for Gothic to emerge into the thing it is; Cram can wait, a few years, a few generations, for an expression of it to escape the witty phrase and enter into the inheritance of appreciation it deserves.

Dr. Cram's firm—Cram & Ferguson—has its home in Boston. His own home, a beautiful Colonial house called Whitehall, with all the dignity and manner the name implies, is in Sudbury, not far from Henry Ford's Wayside Inn. Mrs. Cram is a daughter of the Confederacy.

Keen Regard for Ethics

When Cram arrived in Boston he was unknown. He had no patron, no particularly influential friends, no job. He looked around, and he said to himself in the voice which has a quality of the cello in it, "There ought to be some better-looking churches around here." He began to design churches.

He began sending around the designs, lettered "Church proposed for . . . " such and such a site. It was Cram who was proposing them, but at first glance, it seemed all very professional and probable; many of the churches were Gothic and pretty soon he began to be recognized. In 1911 he was appointed architect for the Cathedral.

Dr. Cram is a man with an almost fanatic feeling for ethics, and he wouldn't accept the post until the American Institute of Architects had ruled on the propriety of his accepting it, in view of La Farge's previous connection with the edifice.

Dictation Ruled Out.

The cathedral was begun by Richardson, on Renaissance lines and after a style Cram disbelieved in, as adaptable to the time and subsequent periods. It was not easy to make a transition but he felt it could be done, and set about the job. Certain American sculptors grew apprehensive that he would call sculptors from England, France and Spain.

Setting his chin in a characteristically squarish line, he said: "It is difficult to get American sculptors to do draped figures. However, if you will leave me alone, you will find there will be opportunity for every good sculptor in the United States to work in the cathedral. But if any sculptor, or any sculptors' society, or any set of people, try to dictate to me, my interest in them will cease."

It is proof of what lay behind his energetic statement that American sculptors have had abundant opportunity, and their own skill has flowered and grown richer under the sympathy and recognition given them by Cram.

The Lodge Episode

The only individual known to have successfully sat on Cram was the late Henry Cabot Lodge.

There was a memorial to a former public official under discussion. Cram is invariably interested in useful civic service. At the final meeting of the memorial committee his design was pronounced admirable. No one, however, had volunteered to write the inscription, so Cram had done it.

Up spake Mr. Lodge.

"Cram," he said, "the art part is good. The inscription is awful."

Cram stared at Lodge. He never said a word. Lodge didn't blink. Cram went away and changed the inscription.

J. M.

Coolidge Liked to Play Pranks, Secret Service Aide Reveals

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 23 (AP)—Of the seven Presidents from Roosevelt to Roosevelt, the late Calvin Coolidge was described as the "greatest kidder of them all," by Richard L. Jervis, ex-chief of the White House secret service detail.

"Strangely enough," Jervis said of President Coolidge, "he had the greatest sense of humor."

"He didn't want any of us to tell him anything about the workings of the White House," recalled Jervis, who this week took charge of the local office of the secret service. "If we tried to, he resented it, so we left him alone to do his own finding out.

Coolidge Has His Joke

"Back from an early morning walk one day, his eye fell upon an alarm button on the front porch of the White House. I said nothing, remembering the President wanted to find out things for himself.

"Feigning he was tired, he leaned against the button and pressed it.

"His solemn, immobile expression unchanged, he walked hurriedly into the house and from behind the safety of the living room curtains peeked out and saw two policemen come tearing across the lawn, survey the scene, and finding no one, return to the guard house.

Fishermen Roosevelt

"He pushed the button two more times, and each time he would, without change of expression, watch the excitement that resulted."

The white-haired secret service veteran didn't hesitate when asked who was the greatest fisherman. It was President Franklin D. Roosevelt, also regarded by Jervis as having "the happiest, gayest disposition of any President."

"He is a great man, a great fellow," he added. "I'm glad I can call him boss."

Road Fatalities to Date 186 Fewer Than 1934

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—Traffic fatalities amounted to 7510 persons in 86 American cities during the first 46 weeks of this year compared with 7696 in the corresponding 1934 period. This toll, reported yesterday by the Bureau of the Census, included 164 the week ending Nov. 16 and 219 the preceding week.

Topping all was Chicago with 21 compared with 20 the previous week. New York had 15 last week against 25 the previous week, Los Angeles 10 against 8, Philadelphia 7 against 6. Fewer fatalities were reported last week by 37 cities than in the week before. No casualities were reported in 38 cities.

U. S. Shuts Down On Shipping War Goods to Italy

(Continued from Page 1)

but was a matter of domestic departmental policy.

To emphasize his full co-operation with the press the order has been temporarily suspended. Measures are on foot, under Dr. Engle, to facilitate compilation of all the bureau's figures.

British Freighter Allowed to Coal Up For Trip to Italy

SYDNEY, N. S., Nov. 23 (AP)—With 5000 tons of scrap metal consigned to Italy, the British freighter Farnham reached here today to take on coal after becoming involved in Canada's first sanctions puzzle.

By permission of the Federal Government the Italian-operated steamship will be allowed to take on just enough bunker coal to carry her to Italy. She will get no more.

Whether she was to get any at all had been a problem for the authorities for a day or so after she sailed from Boston for Genoa. Scrap metal is included in Canada's sanctions against the Fascist state, and there was doubt as to whether it should be allowed to pass through a Canadian port, even though coming from a country not imposing sanctions.

The Department of National Revenue finally instructed Customs Agent Edward MacPherson to allow the freighter to coal. Today she tied up at the Dominion Coal Company's international pier to take on the fuel.

Reich Allows Jews To Take Savings In Emigrating to Italy

BERLIN, Nov. 23 (AP)—Jews who wish to leave Germany and take their savings with them were offered preferential treatment today if they would go to Italy.

The Government notified the banks that such emigrants could take as much as 30,000 marks ($12,000) with them if they are willing to accept Italian lire which can be used only in Italy.

The reason for this preferential treatment is that Germany, as a result of increased exports in recent months, has a large favorable balance under the Italo-German compensation agreements.

Opposed by Craft Unions

From the beginning of the labor union revival under new deal legislative aid, Mr. Lewis has been widely recognized as the most vital single force within the ranks of organized labor. The United Mine Workers is considered the most vigorous single union in the country. Further, it is constructed along the modern industrial line That is, its membership includes every type of worker in the coal mining industry. It has taken the initiative in seeking to bring about a reorganization of American labor on this model.

But it has been opposed bitterly at every step by the established craft unions whose jurisdiction has been invaded by the new order. For example the carpenters and electricians claim members of their trade working in the mine and resent the fact that those groups are now both paying dues and recognizing allegiance only to Mr. Lewis's union.

Struggle Is Between Types

Fundamentally, the struggle is between a type of labor organization which developed in the days of craftsmen and the type which today would more perfectly fit into a highly organized industrial system.

The craft union succeeded in protecting effectively and furthering extensively the interests of the small-craft group such as plumbers, brick layers, electricians, etc. But it has never proved a successful medium for the organization of the great mass of American labor. Less than 10 per cent of all American labor is now included in the membership of the federation and its affiliates.

Pensions for Blind Upheld in Tacoma

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash. — The kindly idea of governmental help for the blind has grown to such intensity in the State of Washington as to become incorporated into state law, written upon the statute books by the Legislature at the last session.

But the county commissioners, beset on all sides with multiplying items to be included in the budget, have taken the ground that pensions of not less than $400 a year to each blind person in the State, were not to be paid when there were no funds available.

Italy's Vulnerable Points

Vulnerability of Italy's mechanized armies to economic sanctions is shown by Rome's concern over possibilities that the League of Nations will add oil, coal, iron and steel to the embargo list. The Italian military is also exercised over Secretary of Interior Ickes's appeal to American oil firms to check imports to Italy.

Almost no oil is produced in Italy. Her efforts to build up stocks for the Ethiopian war are traced in the following figures:

Italy's Oil Import Increases

	Jan.-July, 1934	Jan.-July, 1935	Per Cent Rise
Crude Oil	79,513 tons	136,556 tons	71.9 Per Cent
Gasoline	172,172 tons	212,602 tons	23.5 Per Cent
Kerosene	65,913 tons	71,675 tons	9.0 Per Cent
Fuel oil residue	631,099 tons	698,264 tons	12.1 Per Cent

Italy's Oil Imports From U. S.

	Jan.-Sept., 1934	Jan.-Sept., 1935
Crude oil	445,536 barrels	274,256 barrels
Gasoline	12,273 barrels	150,322 barrels
Gas oil	365,275 barrels	559,114 barrels
Fuel oil	None	73,547 barrels
Lubricating oil	286,125 barrels	279,028 barrels

Chief Oil Import Sources in 1934

Sanctionist		Non-Sanctionist	
Roumania		United States	
Gasoline	10,000,000 lire	Lubricating oil	39,125,000 lire
Benzine	16,000,000 lire	Gasoline	5,876,000 lire
Oil residue	44,000,000 lire	Kerosene	4,280,000 lire
Soviet Russia		Crude and fuel oil	13,279,000 lire
Gasoline	5,000,000 lire		
Benzine	19,000,000 lire		
Oil residue	25,000,000 lire		
Persia			
Gasoline	3,000,000 lire		
Benzine	29,000,000 lire		
Netherlands Indies			
Benzine	8,000,000 lire		

Chief Coal Import Sources in 1934

Sanctionist		Non-Sanctionist	
Great Britain	290,000,000 lire	Germany	321,000,000 lire

Chief Iron and Steel Import Sources in 1934

Sanctionist		Non-Sanctionist	
France	71,000,000 lire	U. S. A.	31,000,000 lire
Belgium	24,000,000 lire		
Switzerland (not to exceed "normal" trade	13,000,000 lire		

Goat Rocks Forest Enlarged in Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Recognizing public demand for forest areas where wilderness charm will be preserved permanently, Chief Forester F. A. Silcox, Washington, D. C., has approved an addition of 28,000 acres to the primitive Goat Rocks area, making the total average 72,440.

Goat Rocks is situated half way between Mount Adams and Mount Rainier in one of the wildest and most spectacular sections of the Cascade range. It marks the southernmost range of mountain goats in the Cascade district and is outstanding for its rugged peaks, mountain meadows, lakes and streams.

Designation of the addition to Goat Rocks primitive area is in line with the policy of the United States forest service, which selects certain outstanding districts to be preserved as nearly as possible in their natural state. No roads or tourists' concessions will be granted in these areas, although trails and simple shelters are permitted, according to forest service officials.

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Architecture
Antiques

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

Three of the dozen or more cabinets along the walls of the Art Gallery of the Fine Arts Department of the Boston Public Library, where the Pewter Club is holding an exhibition through Dec. 16. The group at the left shows Swiss things on the middle shelf and French on the other two. New England pieces fill the center section, the upper shelf carrying Maine products. At the right are Chinese examples, mostly of the early 1700's. The deep plate is finely inlaid with brass and copper and several other pieces are decorated with engraving. The form of the character that signifies "bliss" is taken for the object with slender handle and spout near the center of the middle shelf. Two teapots in the bottom right-hand corner are very old, but in shape might be modern in the extreme. Here is a fine chance to notice variety of forms in flat ware as well as hollow

Old Pewter, Chiefly American

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

AN UNEXPECTEDLY fine opportunity has come to supplement the brief comment on pewterware which appeared on this page last week. The Pewter Club has opened an exhibition in the Art Gallery of the Boston Public Library, and there the public may view what is believed to be the finest showing of American and foreign pewter which has been seen in this city. Although the club consists of only 50 or so members, these are among the most enthusiastic and well-informed specialists in this field. In the present show the work of New England pewterers naturally dominates, for eastern Massachusetts was one of the most productive sections of the country, while in Connecticut these craftsmen were also numerous. Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island are also liberally represented, and in Philadelphia and New York originated some important groups.

Follow English Models

As one views the large case of English examples, it becomes evident that workers in the American colonies followed closely the types made in the mother country. Sometimes it seems as if they refined the patterns a little, giving slightly more grace to the curves of the pots, challices and mugs, while the straight tapers of other pots and tankards seem to have increased delicacy in their lines and moldings.

The contrast between European models as shown by one case of French and Swiss is of special interest. Here are pieces much older than are found in either English or American groups, some of them going back to the time of Louis XIII of France, 1610-43, while a number of items belong to the time of Louis XIV, who reigned until 1715. Their rococo ornamentation is something not seen at all on English and American examples, so this case gives a lively bit of florid ornament absent from the severer models, which fill most of the cases.

An Oriental Group

Still more exotic seems the Chinese collection, in which not only the shapes but the purposes for which the things were made are strange to us. Their practice of inlaying pewter with copper and brass gives rich effects in the contrasting colors of the metals, most striking when the piece is polished, but still of interest when dull through neglect.

Of the examples from several American states, there is so much similarity that no distinctive forms are noticed. Apparently an accepted range of shapes had become common in England and America and there were few if any experiments or ventures in individuality, such as are common among colonial cabinetmakers. Of course, the better craftsmen developed models that were a little more pleasing. But after all the some 200 men that are known to have been in this business between 1750 and 1850 were turning out very much the same goods, decade by decade, so far as shapes are concerned. There were changes in fashion, to be sure, but those were passed on to America from England. It should be said that one piece does stand out from the rest for its singular symmetry and simplicity. That is the little sugar bowl lent by the Pennsylvania Museum of Art and made about 1748 in one of the southern counties. It is quite Dutch in character and ornament, which is in the form of engraved sprays. Only one earlier marked American piece is known—the 16-inch plate in the same case, made by Simeon Edgell before 1742.

In addition to numerous wall cases such as are pictured above, many items of notable interest are shown in the low, table cases which occupy the center floor space. In them, chosen from the library shelves, are many books, chiefly English and European, on pewter collecting. These are supplemented by magazines, old account books and similar pertinent material. In one section is shown a series of English plates, arranged chronologically and to bring out characteristics of rim and body as these differed progressively.

A rare group, and so far as known not duplicated in America, includes a large portion of the tools used by a pewterer. These belonged to Samuel Pierce, of Westfield, Massachusetts, a craftsman active during Revolutionary times and later. Here are a dozen or more implements of various shapes; the steel dies with which he marked the single piece, here exhibited, known to bear his imprint; the mold for casting a beaker bottom; another for casting porringer handles. It seems most extraordinary that all these appliances should have been preserved so well, although in disuse for more than a century.

Miniature objects of any sort always attract generous attention, whether they be made of wood, china, fabric, or metal of whatever sort. Here a surprising number are displayed, all so perfect in their tiny proportions as to serve as models for normal size work, if such purpose were desired.

A half dozen dinner plates about 2½ inches in diameter are supplied with as many knives and forks of the same metal. Little drinking cups, little mugs and measures; little pitchers, sugar bowls and other objects; all are evidence of the thought and labor which was given in the 1700's to objects intended for children's pleasures.

If anyone has ever doubted the serious purpose and the value to the public which may come from collectors' clubs, those doubts should have been dispelled by activities which Boston has witnessed during the last two years. An exhibition by the Wedgwood Club was held in this place last year; the unequaled showing of lighting devices was brought together here by the Rushlight Club a few weeks later. Now this comprehensive exhibition of the Pewter Club adds its achievement, to give these enterprises and similar ones a commanding position in the respect and gratitude of the public.

Richard Garrison Photo

With the addition of a single piece of furniture like this, one's bathroom automatically doubles its use—and assumes the utility of a dressing room as well. This is a combination hamper and cabinet by Hammacher Schlemmer. It accommodates everything that a bedroom dressing table does, and has the additional virtue of having a hamper as well. The combination is 36 inches wide, 30 inches high and 12½ inches deep.

Some Minor Innovations

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor.

New York

TRENDS in the designs of practical furniture reflect the changing ways and habits of life. For instance, the curtailment of space in town apartments has inspired the construction of many dual-purpose pieces and the restyling of traditional models for new environments.

The bed-sitting room has made particular contributions to creative design along practical paths. A new phase of this evolution in forms and materials is now apparent. It is associated with the custom of transferring to the bathroom certain bedroom functions so that it also becomes a dual-purpose apartment—a boudoir-bath.

When traditional pieces are moved from upholstered backgrounds to the high lights that radiate from polished tiles, lustrous porcelain, and gleaming metal, they must, of course, be carried out in new ways, both for the sake of harmonious appearance and in order to withstand the possible watery onslaughts of plumbing. We find, therefore, novel types of dressing-tables, the most resplendent of them built of mirrors and chromium; the more modest, of enameled and decorated wood.

Sections, to Unite or Separate

A very recent design obtainable in either of these combinations of material places a flat surface between a series of drawers on the right and a hamper on the left. The hamper pulls out like a flour bin and when closed is flush with the front of the piece, looking merely like a panel. This idea is developed also in three detached pieces—the table; the pedestal of drawers; the rectangular column, which turns out to be a hamper. The advantage of this construction is that the pieces may be bought separately or, if all of them are acquired, may be distributed as is convenient over the available wall space instead of needing a single comparatively long stretch. A fourth item to complement this group is composed of a three-section mirror and two mirror-faced, chromium-handled drawers, to stand upon the flat surface of the table section.

Additional space for toilet accessories can be furnished by a "closidor," a concave panel supplied with shelves and hooks which any amateur can hinge on his door and open out as needed. They cost under $10 and supply rather a pleasant line, giving the door a "broken-front" silhouette. The color should, of course, be harmonized with the bathroom scheme and if supplemented by a painted decoration this should be in keeping with any motifs which may already suggest the character of the room.

Minor Changeable Features

If one does not wish to plunge so deeply into the transformation of one's bathroom, a change of colors and one or two new accessories will prove refreshing. For instance, a clothes hamper setting forth a different color from that of the faithful old friend that has grown dingy can be used as a keynote for new curtains and towels, and a stool can be bought to match it.

A convenient container for damp towels is made of chrome bars, which allow the air to circulate and dry the linen quickly, so that it can be placed in the hamper.

Almost every occasional hostess in a small apartment finds the disposal of her guests' coats and hats a problem. Attractive mental racks are now offered, adjustable in height and consisting of a bar for hangers, set between uprights, and eight hat rests, on arms. This piece will not deface a foyer nor even a room, but after it is filled, it can be moved into a closet, if one is at hand. In a closet, too, it may be kept between parties.

It is astonishing how much space has been salvaged in modern furniture by the filling in of what used to be empty spaces between the legs by drawers and shelves and cupboards. This simple innovation in design serves not only homemakers in small areas. Almost equally in another way it will aid the occupants of homes with rambling stretches of floor space. By supplying them with an opportunity to assemble in proximity the materials required for related interests, it saves them innumerable steps.

Wallpaper Addenda

IN CONNECTION with the article on wallpapers published on this page last week, we would call attention to the fact that the one entitled, "China Seas," was designed in the studios of the Imperial Wallpaper Company, while "Rock Garden" and "Pigeons in the Grass," were designed by Mrs. Nancy McClellan.

The last named title may be recognized as associated with a passage in Gertrude's Stein's "Four Saints in Three Acts." It is of further interest to know that this paper has been chosen by Miss Stein for use on a portion of her home in France.

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HA-50

Reds and Cards Benefit Most At Dayton Meetings

DAYTON, Ohio, Nov. 23 (AP) — Baseball's "Trader Horns," homeward bound from the minor league meeting, looked back today at several deals which may make or break pennant hopes in 1936. It was generally agreed that the Cincinnati Reds and the St. Louis Cardinals benefited most from the trades and purchases made at the three-day meeting which closed Friday.

The Reds, in buying George McQuinn, left-handed first baseman from the Newark Bears of the International League, secured one of the best of the minor league crop, baseball men said. McQuinn is rated as a fancy fielder. He hit .291 for Newark last year, but batted .331 for Toronto the year before.

The Cards, in trading Second Baseman Burgess Whitehead to the Giants for Pitcher Bud Parmalee, got just what they needed, another starting pitcher, experts said.

Cincinnati added five players besides McQuinn to its roster.

Lee Stine, right-handed pitcher, came from the White Sox in a deal which sent Infielder Joe Morrissey and some cash to the Chicago club. Stine won 18 and lost 11 for St. Paul last year. Bill Raimondi, young catcher, was bought from the Oakland team, while Hub Walker, outfielder with Toledo last year, engineered his own deal in going to the Reds. He batted .333 for the Mudhens in 1935. Another deal brought the Reds Pitcher Earl Cook and Third Baseman Lee Handley from Toronto for cash.

Hank Severied, who caught for Cincinnati long ago, and has managed San Antonio in the Texas League for the last few years, was signed as player-manager of one of the Red farms in the South Atlantic or Piermont Leagues.

A flock of other big-time deals were rumored as consummated, but announcements were withheld until the big league meetings in Chicago.

Among reported deals, which everyone but the interested parties admitted had been made, was that the Philadelphia Athletics had sold Shortstop Eric McNair and Outfielder Roger Cramer to Boston, and Third Baseman (Pinky) Higgins to the Yanks.

The $125,000 price tag placed on Jimmy Foxx by the Athletics was too high for any takers, although everyone admitted that Foxx would make a pennant contender of at least four or five of the American League clubs.

Jimmy Dykes, skipper of the Chicago White Sox, said Al Simmons had been offered to Detroit at a fairly hefty price and that the deal is now up to Micky Cochrane, Detroit manager, and his boss, W. O. Riggs.

Joe Carr, promotional director of the minors, said six new leagues would be in operation next season, bringing the total to 27. Two class D loops, the Southeastern and Ohio State, were organized during the last week.

Speculation still was rampant on who would succeed Thomas J. Hickey as president of the American Association, but the candidates had dwindled to two. Billy Evans, former general manager of the Cleveland Indians, and Lou C. McEvoy, business manager of the St. Louis Browns, were the ones considered. The new A. A. president will be named at the Chicago meeting Dec. 10.

Next year's minor meeting will open the third Wednesday of November in Montreal.

Former College Stars Meet as Pros

Right: By a Staff Photographer

Tony Blazine and Pug Rentner

Left—Chicago Cardinal Tackle, Blazine, Who Once Wore the Colors of Illinois Wesleyan. Right—Rentner, Backfield Star of Redskins, Who Featured Northwestern Attack a Couple of Years Ago

Mayor of Athens First Man in Olympic Relay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The Mayor of Athens will be the first man to carry the torch in the relay of runners which will bring the Olympic fire from the ancient site of the games in Greece to the Olympics in Berlin next year.

This relay is composed of about 3000 athletes of Greece, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Germany, the seven countries through which the runners will carry a lighted torch.

The last torch bearer will arrive at the Berlin stadium just in time to light the large Olympic torch which, according to the rules, has to remain ablaze for the duration of the games.

Cardinals to Perform At Fenway Tomorrow

By a Staff Writer

Boston Redskins, with their new backfield ace, Doug Nott, face the Chicago Cardinals in a National Professional Football League game at Fenway Park, tomorrow, starting at 2 o'clock. Both the Redskins and Cardinals have met with reverses of late and both teams are intent upon entering a victory march.

The Cardinals, proud joint-holders of first place in the western division, until they suffered a surprising upset at the hands of the Brooklyn Dodgers, Tuesday night, are anxious to regain some of their lost ground and will throw their heaviest guns into action against the Tribesmen.

The locals, on the other hand, believe that their position in the league standing is not a true indication of their ability and will be out to gather a triumph. Jim Musick is himself again and Cliff Battles is expected to return to action. Nott, well acclimated now, promises to spice up the home team attack. Hienie Wiesenbaugh is ready to go and will help the backfield problem.

Cardinals are strong defensively, no team in the league has shown to better advantage in this respect. Offensively one has only to mention the names of Paul Pardonner, former Purdue great, now one of the best drop-kickers in the league; Milan Creighton, coach, and former Arkansas star, who ranks with the best at end play; Al Nichelini, former St. Mary's back who now towers 6ft. 3in. in height and weighs 203 pounds; Doug Russell, former Kansas State back, and others.

As a special attraction the Rockland Post, American Legion, Drum and Bugle Corps, will march between the halves. The regular Redskin band will play as usual.

German Officials Anxious

BERLIN, Nov. 23 (AP)—German Olympic officials said yesterday they have not received an acceptance from Helene Mayer, native fencing star, now in the United States, to an invitation to compete for Germany in the 1936 Olympiad. It was understood here that Miss Mayer, who is in Los Angeles, had addressed a letter of acceptance Oct. 28. Assistants to Dr. Theodor Lewald, chairman of the German Olympic organizing committee, said they are "wondering" about the failure of the letter to arrive, but they showed no signs of concern.

Warwickshire Wins

LONDON, Nov. 22 (Canadian Press).—Warwickshire halted Leicestershire, 8—0 in a county championship Rugby match at Leicester yesterday. Headingley, on its own grounds, defeated Dublin University, 24—4, in an English Rugby Union game.

Michigan Team Members Average 6 Feet, 3 Inches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 22—Any basketball team that beats Michigan this season may lay claim to the name "giant-killers"—in the literal sense, at least. But it appears now that few teams are going to beat the Wolverines, and furthermore that a combination of size and ability are going to make them one of the outstanding of Big Ten Conference teams.

So far as size is concerned the Michigan quintet will be the largest in Wolverine history, averaging just under 6 feet 3 inches per man. That computation figures the Townsend brothers, John and Earl, as forwards; John Gee as center, and Capt. Chelso Tamagno and George Rudness at the guards.

John Townsend, the star of the team and the man who is certain to be nominated as the people's choice, is 6 feet, 5 inches tall and weighs more than 200 pounds. His brother, Earl, is 6 feet, 4 inches. John Gee, center, is 6 feet, 9 inches, an inch taller than he was last season. The two guards, Tamagno and Rudness, are the little fellows, Tamagno being 6 feet, ½ inch, and Rudness, 5 feet, 8 inches.

The size goes beyond that group, however, for Bill Lane and Manny Slavin, forwards on the second team, are 6 feet, 4½ and 6 feet, respectively. John Jablonski, center, is 6 feet, 2 inches; Don Brewer and Herman Fishman, guards, 5 feet, 10 inches, and 5 feet, 9 inches, respectively. It seems those two are likely to give way after football season to two veterans, Matt Patanelli, 6 feet, 2 inches, and Earl Meyers, 6 feet.

Two other boys who are making a strong bid for the team now are Dick Castle and Jim Warns, both of whom are 6 feet, 5 inches tall.

In addition to Patanelli and Meyers, the squad will be joined next week by other football men, among them Chris Everhardus, Stark Ritchie, Bill Barclay and Joe Rinaldi.

Practice is being run four nights this week, and starting next Monday will be placed on an afternoon schedule calling for sessions daily. The first game will be played a week from next Monday at Grand Rapids, with Calvin College as opposition.

Women's Atlantic Squash Play Dec. 16

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 22—The sixth annual Atlantic coast squash racquets championship for women will be held at Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, here, Dec. 16, 17, and 18. Anne Page of Wayne, Penna., will defend her title which she has won the last two seasons. Mrs. George W. Wightman was the first winner—1931, followed by Ruth Hall in 1932. Miss Hall now lives in England. Susan Noel, former English champion, won in 1933. Anne Page won in 1934 by defeating Cecily Fenwick of England in the finals. Miss Page won the tournament last winter by defeating Mrs. Ian McKechnie of England.

The tournament will miss the competition of the visiting English team which came over in 1933 and 1935. The tournament is being held in December this year in order that the American team, which plans to play in England this winter, will be able to compete here.

Invitations are being sent out to 90 of the outstanding women squash players from Philadelphia, New York, New Jersey and Boston. This is one of the most popular tournaments of the year with the women.

Red Sox Buy Two Infielders

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 23 (AP)—Officials of the Hollywood Baseball Club announced yesterday that George Myatt and Bobbie Doerr, youthful infield combination, were traded to the Boston Red Sox for 1937 delivery. The shortstop and second baseman, in their first year of organized baseball, created a sensation by their fine fielding last season. In exchange, the Stars will receive two pitchers, a left-hander and a right-hander, for the 1936 season.

College Cross-Country

Swarthmore 30, Drexel 33.

Three Players Carry Football 255 Yards

By the Associated Press

Weslaco, Texas, Nov. 23

THREE players carried a football 255 yards for a touchdown.

That, believe fans who saw Weslaco Junior High defeat Raymondville, 56 to 0, last night, is a record.

Torres first ran 85 yards to the goal. The play was called back.

Mattar then ran 85 yards. The play was called back.

Porter next took the ball across. It counted.

Eastern College Football Scores

Yale		**Princeton**	
34-New Hampshire	0	7-Pennsylvania	6
31-Pennsylvania	20	14-Williams	7
7-Annapolis	6	29-Rutgers	6
8-West Point	14	54-Cornell	0
6-Dartmouth	14	26-Annapolis	0
20-Brown	0	35-Harvard	0
55-Lafayette	0	27-Lehigh	0
161	54	192	19
Harvard		**Brown**	
20-Springfield	0	7-R. I. State	13
0-Holy Cross	13	0-Springfield	20
0-West Point	13	0-Dartmouth	41
6-Dartmouth	14	0-Syracuse	19
33-Brown	0	0-Harvard	33
0-Princeton	35	0-Yale	20
41-New Hamp.	0	14-Boston	0
100	75	21	146
Pennsylvania		**Columbia**	
6-Princeton	7	12-V. M. I.	0
20-Yale	31	20-Rutgers	6
34-Columbia	0	0-Pennsylvania	34
67-Lafayette	0	7-Michigan	19
6-Michigan	16	7-Cornell	7
0-Annapolis	13	2-Syracuse	14
33-Penn State	6	7-Navy	28
166	73	55	108
Dartmouth		**Annapolis**	
39-Norwich	0	30-W. & M.	0
47-Vermont	0	27-Mercer	0
59-Bates	7	26-Virginia	7
41-Brown	6	6-Yale	7
14-Harvard	6	0-Notre Dame	14
14-Yale	6	0-Princeton	26
34-W. & M.	0	13-Pennsylvania	0
41-Cornell	6	28-Columbia	7
289	25	130	61
Syracuse		**Tufts**	
33-Clarkson	0	0-Colby	0
21-Cornell	14	7-Boston	13
18-Ohio Wesley'n	10	20-Middlebury	14
19-Brown	0	0-Williams	20
7-Penn State	3	6-Northeastern	6
14-Columbia	2	0-N. Hampshire	21
0-Colgate	27	0-Bowdoin	31
112	56	33	105
New York		**Cornell**	
34-Bates	7	6-St. Lawrence	12
25-Carnegie Tech	6	19-W. Reserve	33
33-Penn M. C.	7	14-Syracuse	21
7-Georgetown	8	0-Princeton	54
14-Bucknell	0	7-Columbia	7
45-C. C. N. Y.	0	6-Dartmouth	41
48-Rutgers	0		
206	26	52	168
Boston		**Bowdoin**	
6-Toledo	0	7-Mass. State	6
13-Tufts	7	33-Wesleyan	0
6-Bates	6	6-Williams	27
40-Vermont	6	20-Colby	0
0-New Hampshire	0	14-Bates	0
6-Rutgers	12	13-Maine	13
0-Brown	14	31-Tufts	0
71	45	124	46
Bates		**Colby**	
31-Arnold	0	6-Amherst	6
7-New York	34	0-Tufts	0
7-Dartmouth	59	6-Vermont	0
6-Boston	6	0-Providence	26
26-Maine	7	0-Bowdoin	20
0-Bowdoin	14	12-Maine	0
6-Colby	0	0-Bates	6
0-Holy Cross	79		
83	199	24	58
Pittsburgh		**Maine**	
14-Waynesburg	0	7-Rhode Island	0
35-Wash. & Jeff.	0	0-Holy Cross	47
24-West Virginia	6	13-New Hampshire	2
6-Notre Dame	9	28-Arnold	0
0-Penn State	6	7-Bates	28
0-Fordham	0	0-Colby	12
29-West Point	6	13-Bowdoin	13
6-Nebraska	0		
123	31	68	100
West Point		**Springfield**	
14-W. & M.	0	12-E. Stroudsburg	0
54-Gettysburg	0	0-Harvard	20
13-Harvard	0	20-Brown	0
14-Yale	6	13-New Hampshire	0
7-Miss. State	13	0-Providence	12
6-Pittsburgh	29	53-Lowell T. S.	0
6-Notre Dame	6	7-St. Thomas	0
		0-Boston C.	39
114	58	103	71
Williams		**Wesleyan**	
28-Mass. State	0	27-Coast Guard	0
40-Middlebury	0	6-Conn. State	0
7-Princeton	14	0-Bowdoin	33
27-Bowdoin	6	7-Haverford	13
20-Tufts	0	0-Amherst	26
43-Union	6	9-Trinity	7
41-Wesleyan	0	0-Williams	41
13-Amherst	0	34-Rochester	0
219	26	83	120
Amherst		**Northeastern**	
6-Colby	6	26-American Int.	0
0-St. Lawrence	13	0-Conn. State	0
0-Colgate	13	37-Alfred	7
23-Union	0	6-R. I. State	6
12-Rochester	0	33-Norwich	0
26-Wesleyan	0	13-Lowell T. S.	6
13-Mass. State	0	6-Tufts	6
40-Swarthmore	6	13-Mass. State	12
0-Williams	13		
120	50	134	37
Holy Cross		**Colgate**	
32-R. I. State	0	30-Niagara	0
12-Providence	0	31-St. Lawrence	0
47-Maine	0	12-Amherst	0
13-Harvard	0	6-Iowa	12
13-Manhattan	13	52-Lafayette	0
3-Colgate	0	0-Holy Cross	3
34-St. Anselm	0	6-Tulane	14
7-Carnegie Tech.	0	27-Syracuse	0
79-Bates	0		
240	13	184	29

College Football Results

Albany 40, Oregon Technology 0.
Arkansas 28, Texas 13.
Cape Girardeau T. 20, Missouri Mines 0.
Central Okla. T. 7, S. Okla. T. 0.
Colo. Mines 18, Grand Junction J. C. 13.
C. of Pacific 26, California Aggies 0.
Cumberland 27, King 0.
Doane 2, York 0.
Eastern N. Mex. Normal 49, Wayland 0.
Friends 14, Chilocco Indians 0.
Hendrix 7, Bacone 6.
Hiwassee 12, Lees McCrae 0.
Linfield 29, Oregon Normal 7.
Marshall 25, Rio Grande 0.
Maryville T. 6, St. Viator 6.
Miami 29, Rollins 0.
N. C. Louisiana State 75, Arkansas C. 0.
N. Mex. Normal 18, Fort Lewis J. C. 0.
New Mexico S. C. 0, New Mexico S. T. 0.
Okla. Baptists 7, Okla. City 6.
Okla. Mil. A. 39, Chillicothe Business 21.
Pittsburgh T. 20, Southwestern (Kas.) 6.
Ouachito 39, Monticello A. and M. 0.
San Jose State 25, Humboldt State 6.
Simpson 19, Penn 0.
Spring Hill 25, State T. 6.
State Normal (Ill.) 7, Macomb T. 0.
St. Benedicts 25, Haskell 14.
S. W. Georgetown 6, Daniel Baker 6.
Tampa 9, Alabama Teachers 7.
Texas A. and A. 14, St. Edwards 0.
Warrensburg T. 20, William Jewell 0.
Wayne Teachers 7, Peru 6.
West Virginia Wesleyan 19, Glenville 6.

International Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
London	5	0	2	15	10	10
Buffalo	4	0	0	9	1	8
Syracuse	1	0	2	11	13	2
Rochester	0	0	4	7	17	0

Western Division

Detroit	4	1	0	19	7	8
Windsor	2	1	3	14	15	5
Pittsburgh	2	0	4	18	20	4
Cleveland	1	0	4	11	16	2

Results Nov. 22

Detroit 7, Windsor 1.
London 5, Pittsburgh 2.

Renew Rivalry on Thames

LONDON, Nov. 23 (AP)—Oxford and Cambridge will renew their crew rivalry on the Thames April 4. Cambridge has won the classic the last 12 years.

Sporting Around the Hub

Cubs to Play Indians in Second Sunday Night Game

BOSTON CUBS and Springfield Indians will play the second Sunday night hockey game in Boston tomorrow evening at the Boston Garden, when more than 10,000 fans are expected to watch a highly promising game. Springfield, two weeks ago, defeated the Cubs here, 2 to 1.

A bit of hockey history will be made tomorrow when the Cubs and Indians meet. All players on both teams will wear helmets. The Cubs have worn helmets ever since the Ace Bailey mishap and the Springfield club has decided to follow the Boston club to protect its players. The Boston Bruins management has championed the cause of head guards for two years. The Bruins defensemen all wear helmets, though the practice has not been extended to the forwards.

In the Canadian-American Hockey League, however, where spills and hard checking are more frequent than in the major league where the experienced players know how to take care of themselves, the helmets have been compulsory for all the Cubs. Springfield's decision to use them will present an interesting sight to Boston hockey fans.

Indians Speedy and Experienced—The Springfield team is composed of speedy experienced players. The Indians have an outstanding defense with Abbey Cox in goal and Chris Speyer and Gus Leroux on the starting defense. The first line will be composed of Art Alexandre, Whitey Fields and Ted Saunders. The spares are Maxie Bennet, former amateur from Hamilton, Ont., Jack Toupen, Leo LaFrance, Frank Doran, Doug Brennan, formerly of the Rangers, and Paul Raymond. The team is practically the same as that which enabled Quebec last year to stay in the fight and had so many spirited games with the Cubs.

Manager Fred Hitchman has revamped his two first forward lines now that he has Jack Riley available with Gene Carrigan as center. Carrigan will center for the first starting line with Walter Harnott at left wing and Bob Bauer at right wing. Jack Riley will be the second line center with Bob Blake at right wing and Phil Hergesheimer at right wing. The Cubs will hold to their former amateur third line with Harold Johnson, Porky Dumart and Leo Lespi. Both Johnson and Dumart made auspacious debuts in Boston last Sunday night and despite snow, sleet and rain, more than 8000 persons watched the Cubs opener.

The Garden management is prepared to take care of more than 10,000 fans at the game tomorrow. The Garden has rescaled the prices for these games with reserved seats in the stadium at $1.10 and 75c, first balcony seats at 75c and upper balcony seats at 25c.

Harvard Jayvees Rout Yale—Harvard 37, Yale 7. That was the score of the annual junior varsity football game played at Soldiers Field yesterday. Bob Stuart, a speedy right halfback, proved to be the high scoring ace. He crossed the goal line four times for touchdowns.

The Harvard score was increased through two conversions by Stuart via passes, a 35-yard place-kick by George Roberts, an 80-yard run by Howard Lowenstein, the left halfback, and two conversions by Trafford Hicks.

Yale's seven points were the results of a touchdown by Johnny Runnal and a place-kick for the point after.

Harvard's total points in games played this season are 104 against opponent's 20.

Tech Is Given Fourth Dinghy—Lamont du Pont, industrialist and an expert yachtsman, has given Massachusetts Technology a fourth dinghy to add to the growing fleet, it was announced by John Austin, president of the senior class. The other three boats were presented by Karl T. Compton, M. I. T. president; Francis W. Fabyan and Alfred L. Loomis, Tech alumnus. Prof. George Owen of Technology department of naval architecture, will give a course in sailing.

Here and There—The Harvard freshman soccer team beat Yale freshmen, 4 to 0, yesterday, but the Yale varsity soccer team completed its 1935 season undefeated when it defeated Harvard, 2 to 1, in a close game on the new athletic field behind the Harvard Business School yesterday afternoon . . . The Yale varsity soccer victory gives it the New England intercollegiate championship, the Sampson Cup, and the Intercollegiate Soccer League title . . . Last year Harvard beat Yale, 1 to 0.

Larry Smith beat W. Holden in the weekly tournament of the Middlesex Table Tennis Club, Cambridge, last night, winning 21—14, 21—18, 16—21, 21—18. . . The Chippewa Club of South Boston and the Mattapan Merchants are scheduled to meet on the gridiron in the South Boston Stadium for the football championship of the Boston Park Department's senior league . . . The Eskimo Club golfers will meet today for the Thanksgiving turkey tournament at the Norfolk Golf Club, Dedham, where 25 turkeys will be awarded to the low scorers in three classes.

Massachusetts Technology riflemen yesterday downed the Yankee Division rifle team by a score of 894 to 879 at the M. I. T. rifle range in Cambridge . . . Boston soccer fans will have a chance to see the Boston professional team play the Wolf's Cafe F. C. team after all . . . Last week this National Cup game was postponed because of the weather and then scheduled to be played off in Fall River . . . The game has been shifted to Lincoln Park here tomorrow.

Olympic Team Sails In Manhattan July 15

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—The United States Olympic team, which will compete in the international games at Berlin Aug. 1—16 next year, will sail in the Manhattan July 15, Frederick W. Rubien, secretary of the committee, announced yesterday.

On its arrival at Hamburg, the team will proceed direct to the Olympic village and will have 10 days in which to become acclimated. The transportation committee, of which Lieut. Col. William C. Rose, of Washington, D. C., is chairman, has arranged for the return either in the Roosevelt, sailing from Hamburg, Aug. 19, or the Manhattan, leaving the same port, Aug. 26.

Fifty-eight members of the winter sports teams will sail in the Manhattan Jan. 3.

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Iona Garden Peas	2	No. 2 Cans	19c
Iona Corn	3	No. 2 Cans	25c
Ann Page Apple Sauce	2	No. 2 Cans	15c
Ala. Girl Sweet Mixed or Plain Pickles		26-oz. Jar	15c
Ocean Spray or Dromedary Cranberry Sauce	2	Cans	25c
Campbell's Tomato Juice	6	Cans	25c
Cold Stream Pink Salmon	2	Tall Cans	19c
Sultana Plain Olives		14-oz. Jar	23c
A&P Pumpkin		No. 2½ Can	10c
Marvin Pitted Dates		Pkg.	15c
Queen Ann Mince Meat		Pkg.	10c
R&R Fig or Plum Pudding		Medium Size	29c
Heinz Fig or Plum Pudding		Medium Size	35c
Rajah Pumpkin Pie Spice		Can	8c

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35c	69c	$1.99

ATLANTA

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Celery Hearts Queen Olives Rose Radishes
Cream of Green Asparagus
aux Quenelles Pomme Goufrette
Roast Filet of Beef, Mushroom Sauce
Broiled Chicken, Currant Jelly
Roast Vermont Turkey, Cranberry Sauce
Glazed Sweet Potatoes in Maple Syrup
Mashed Potatoes Hubbard Squash
Brussels Sprouts Boiled Onions
Sweet Cider Frozen Punch
Romaine Hearts, Thousand Island Dressing
Cheese Straws
Plum Pudding, Hard Sauce
Frozen Pudding Apple Pie a la Mode
Squash Pie Sultana Roll
Hot Mince Pie Assorted Cakes
Cream Cheese American Cheese
Roquefort Cheese
with Toasted Crackers
Bananas Oranges Grapes Cluster Raisins
Tea Coffee Milk
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Luncheons, 11-3 ..... 35c up
Dinners, 5-8:30 ..... 55c up
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Miss Lack

ON A cool fall day we sat in a study period, awed by a new teacher, new seventh grade books, a whole new year. Miss Lack sat at her desk, reading. In spite of the chill wind, she did not close the window; she hugged her elbows, and waited.

That went on for twenty minutes. Finally a rangy farm boy raised his hand.

"Is it too cold fer y'u, Teacher? Should I close the window?"

"Please do," she said. Luke scuffled over and slammed the window down with a great bang. Miss Lack smiled, and ceased to hug her elbows. "Thank you, Luke."

We thought that over for a couple of seconds. Heretofore, the teacher had taken care of us; now, it seemed, things were to be different. She confirmed it a moment later.

"The boys in the room," she announced, "will be interested to know that they have just had their first examination." She looked at us levelly. "Only one passed."

After that, there was no lack of attention to the windows and the radiators.

DICTION, MANNERS AND initiative—those were the subjects she taught. Of course, there were the extraneous subjects specified by the board of education, but she would interrupt a lesson in history any time for a discussion of "Why is it?"

"Why is it," she asked us one morning, "that a horse can start a heavier load with a rope than he can with a chain?" She wouldn't tell us, and she wouldn't let the farm boys tell us; she made us inquire outside, or puzzle it out for ourselves. Every morning she would call for the daily crop of new explanations, listening politely to every one, commenting on none. That was new; before, when we had asked questions of other teachers, they had given us the answers. Now we had to discover the answers ourselves and, moreover, prove their correctness.

To get back to the matter of diction—there was a girl named Lulu. A tall, breathless girl, given to loose shoe-laces. Lulu raised her hand wildly one day and, the teacher's attention being elsewhere, finally addressed her vocally:

"MissSlack! MissSlack!"

Miss Lack turned and inspected the girl. "Who?"

Lulu's impatient hand came down; she sensed that something was wrong. "MissSlack," she repeated, faintly.

"Never heard of her," responded Miss Lack, and turned again to her work.

Lulu was nonplussed. She was one of those who had never learned to put bones into her speech. Vowels were so much easier than consonants; there was so little time, and so much to be said!

Lulu rested under a cloud all morning, uncomfortable, puzzled. Miss Lack made no move in mitigation. But, at noon, somebody evidently explained things to Lulu. She came back after lunch, face alight, and said: "Good afternoon, Miss—Lack!"

WE USED TO spell, in those days: we had two pages in the speller every day and spelling matches several times a week. Most of the students were passable, a few excellent, and two or three found it hard going. Georgie Sutter was among those at the top. Benjamin Heston was habitually at the bottom. No matter what their positions at the start of competition, each had reached his accustomed place by the time Miss Lack had called a dozen words. One afternoon, when George had blithely leaped over six in his line by spelling "bosom" correctly, and had taken his place at the top with a smile of conscious virtue, Miss Lack said: "Well, George, I think I might as well put you at the head of the line to start with. You get there anyway."

She intended it as a spur to the others, but in that direction it had no result. They were already convinced that Georgie was a superior creature. But the effect upon Georgie was remarkable. It convinced *him* that he was a superior creature. He smirked, he posed; when an easy word came his way, he was obviously pained to bother with it. One evening Miss Lack asked him to remain after school.

I happened to pass her door while George was there. She was pointing an unwavering finger at him, and I heard her words: "A gentleman is supposed to know how to spell. It's part of his equipment, and he doesn't deserve any more credit for being good at it than he does for keeping his face clean."

Georgie stopped smirking.

The other side of the story was the amazing adventure, one day, of Benjamin Heston. What she had said to him I don't know, but Benjamin, soon after, jumped from the end of the line to mid-point on "rigmarole" and, a few words later, landed breathless at the top on "raspberry."

"Bravo!" cried Miss Lack, and dismissed the class before anything might happen to change this happy status. "Benjamin," she remarked, "has been taking his speller home nights; I can tell that." Benjamin grinned and nodded. There was a secret between them; somehow, in her circuitous way, she had finally made a dent on him.

THERE WAS BYRON HIGBEE, a polite little lad whose shyness she found difficult to overcome. Good in all his studies, he excelled in none. One day, after passing out the paper for a written examination, Miss Lack stood at the front of the room and reported: "I took careful note as I handed each of you a sheet of paper, and the only one who said thank you was Byron."

Byron beamed, and came out of his shell somewhat. He seemed to feel, at last, that he was among friends; he was no longer too timid to ask questions. That afternoon, when Miss Lack again decided to distribute writing paper, every pupil in every row said: "Thank you."

SHE HAD A strong bent toward practical affairs. When we were studying the western migration, we ran across the statement that every covered wagon carried a pail of soapsuds slung underneath. "Why do you suppose that was?" she asked us. The question went unanswered from row to row. Some of the girls thought it must have been for laundry purposes en route. Some of the boys thought up fantastic explanations which met with Miss Lack's instant scorn. Finally it came the turn of Jesse Heath.

"That's an easy one," he said. "It was to grease the axles."

Miss Lack beamed approval. Thereafter, in discussions of the Oregon trail, she turned frequently to Jesse for comment and discussion. He responded instantly; he had a grandmother who had made the trip, and he brought us anecdotes from her lips twice as interesting as any in the books. Stories of floating wagon beds across streams; of blacksmithing done on an improvised forge; of a wagon overturning down a nine-foot gully with nothing broken but a jar of peach preserves. It was the first subject in which Jesse had ever shown an interest; he chose it for his term theme in composition and scrawled a close-packed little history that was worth anyone's reading.

AGAIN, ALONG THE line of practical affairs, there was the case of Claud Simmons. Claud's angle was trading pocket knives, and he cared for little else, schoolwork least of all. He gathered broken knives from ash heaps and old trunks, fitted new handles, ground the blades to an edge, and traded them for objects that took his fancy, such as fishing tackle and old telephone receivers.

Miss Lack, one day, asked Byron Higbee to lend her his knife. Byron did; she tried it on her pencil, stopped, inspected the knife and thumbed the edge expertly. "Why, Byron," she said, in a shocked voice. "This knife isn't sharp!" Regretfully she handed it back, and Byron blushed to have been found wanting.

"Lafayette, may I borrow yours?"

"Haven't any," said Lafayette.

"No knife?" Miss Lack couldn't understand that. "All boys ought to have knives. And a dull knife is no knife at all. Does anyone"—her eyes swept the room—"have a knife that is really sharp?"

Claud Simmons' hand went up like a flash. "I have!" He produced three from various pockets. "They're all sharp. I grind 'em myself."

He opened one; she took it and shaved the wood from her pencil in long, curly filaments. "Now, that's better," she remarked. She pointed the pencil neatly. "I do admire things that do what they're supposed to do."

That night, all over the village, boys reached up on top of the kitchen clock and got down the family oil stone. There was grinding and honing in plenty, and the next morning we all waited expectantly for Miss Lack to wear her pencil blunt. We were prepared.

NO PHILOSOPHY. HUMBLE lessons, but they stuck. We considered her the best teacher in the school, and the most disconcerting.

JOHN F. HAYES

Respite

REST:
Blue shadow
On the hot bright sands
That shift and glow at noonday.
Save where a great rock shades
a weary land.

MARJORIE FAIRBANKS HOLT

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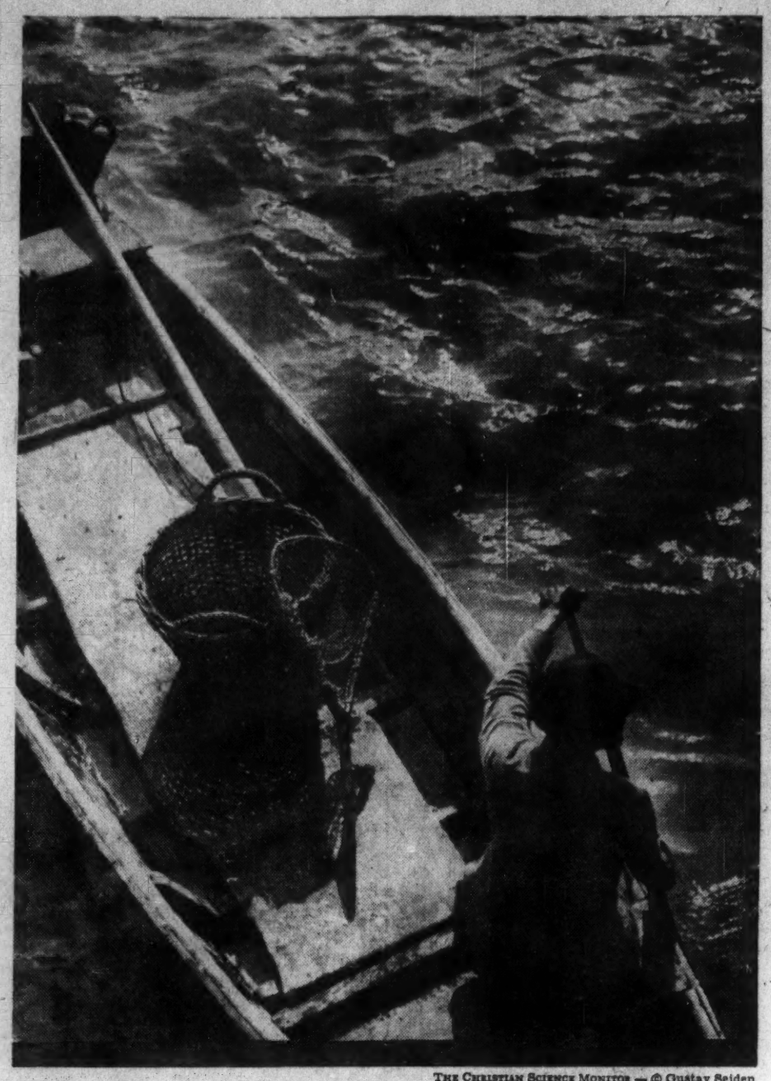

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © Gustav Seiden

LE PÊCHEUR: *A Camera Study by Gustav Seiden, Exhibited at the London Salon of Photography*

THIS interestingly composed camera study comes from Hungary. Nothing out of the way in subject, certainly—only a fisherman propelling his long narrow boat through sun-splintered water. But notice how skillfully the artist-photographer has woven this everyday scene into a picture.

The line of the boat cuts a bold diagonal right across the print, leaving the upper half filled with shimmering water. The other half is filled with the boat and its accessories. So skillful has been the photographer's selection of his subject that there is not a single unnecessary object. The removal of even the smallest detail would leave the picture incomplete. The lines of the torso of the youth, plying his paddle, are repeated—with variations—in the basket, with its long shadow, and the landing net. There is much here upon which the eye lingers with delight, seeking out fresh pleasures not observed at a first glance, and noting with appreciation the lovely tone qualities of the print.

The angle from which the photograph has been taken gives a pleasant feeling of movement to the boat. And this is increased by the sense of the heavy lift of the water over which the boat is moving.

Brief Enchantment

AFTERWARD we realized that we had succumbed in October to what we had resisted in July! But the fact was that there had been people around during the hotter months and no doubt we were ashamed—in this age of breath-taking surf-boards and stunt flying—to be caught indulging in such a Victorian sport as wading. Or perhaps the whole thing could be laid to the more persuasive lure of Indian summer.

At any rate, that afternoon, without any spoken intention on our parts, we had left our footgear to bake on the bank—the sun having turned on all its midsummer watts—and were advancing through cool liquid amber. As we went, we kept bunching up our tweeds to meet the changing depth requirements, the water giving back to us our quaint storky silhouettes; or, judging by the world of fashions, maybe daguerreotype would be the better term for these bustled images.

HERE BY THE bridge the bed of the stream was golden-grained, rubbed smooth by a gentle swirling friction of the waters that we had been watching for some time before we succumbed. And, come to think of it, there may have been a certain amount of persuasion in our final giving in!

Autumn leaves would come sailing down to within several feet of the bridge, be caught up and swirled around, massed into a bronze and vermilion gypsy shawl; and, after passing under the bridge, be separated again and left to recover as best they might in the calm waters beyond. Few of them regained their former poise but tilted along at a rakish angle. These were the gay ones that later would steer their sharp pronged prows into our flesh and interrupt our blissful reverie.

THE FIRST FISH to encounter our knees seemed as surprised as we were. But as we went along we came to accept them, and they us, as party to this flowing dream. There was one shallow pool where we stood not saying a word, no muscle stirring, as if we belonged to the things of nature which have neither speech nor movement. Here the sun came latticing through the thinned willows to lay its own bright dappled leaves beside the real ones stippling the stream. The bank dipped deeply under the overhanging trees; around their roots fish glinted in and out, in and out, as if on an invisible shuttle that moved them smoothly, surely, without any volition of their own. To watch them for long was to fall under their spell. And we did, standing dreamily bemused, breathing deep of the wood fragrances which came to us with so much more potency now that we had given ourselves up to the charm of the moment. Leaf mold, dried fern, pine needles and an acrid tang of burning; all the incense of autumn.

There was a splash around the bend of the willows. Another, louder, nearer. Through the screening boughs we caught a glimpse of moving brown. We watched from our trance.

FAUN, SATYR, PAN! Our minds supplied our vague eyes with all the fabled shapes that might inhabit this charmed spot. Our ears were tuned for the first light pure notes of a pipe, the clear trickle of pagan music that would tell us all. The flickering shadows stood still, the sun bloomed more golden, the shallow pool waited—

And then, invading the delightful haze of our imaginings, came the sharp unmistakable tinkle of a bell. O bovine Pan!

And again, as at our entering the stream, without any spoken intention on our parts we were leaving it; not in panic, not in rout; no, it was with the utmost quiet suavity that we turned and retraced our steps—*slow, slow, don't hurry, don't hurry*—trying, in spite of the ever-nearing bell at our heels, to keep intact the warm bright magic of our brief enchantment.

M. W. R.

Expression

IT was not the shapeliness
of your hands,
but their expression,
as you related
the story of the play,
that inspired in me
a poem.

LE BARON COOKE

Windsor Castle From the Great Park

FEW people know the most beautiful view of Windsor Castle, for it demands searching and scrambling and divergence from all beaten tracks. You must be willing to put on strong shoes and come with me through the Great Park. Of course, if you are a sybarite of a fellow, you can walk delicately along the paved ways. But there is little fun in that. You must leave the town and the stream of motor-cars far behind you. Cross the Long Walk, upon which only the King himself may drive, and scramble up through the woods towards the high ground near to the "Copper Horse," the colloquial name for the equestrian figure of George the Third. You may tramp in one long, dull straight line down the three miles of the Long Walk if you wish. But you do it alone. With me, you must venture beneath the oaks and the chestnuts and join the Saxons who hunted here. Here, in the shadow of the Great Park, where the deer are docile and friendly, where rabbits scamper over the green clearings and where squirrels hoard their winter stores, you will come upon an open space from which the Castle is seen as a thing of magic . . . a mirage of towers. The ground falls before you so steeply that you can see over the tree-tops. If you come in the day-time, when the sun is shining, you will find a scene that is gay and beautiful: both Castle and trees will glow with light. The fullest beauty comes in the evening, when there is a hem of mist above the tree-tops, so that the high Round Tower and the lesser turrets seem to be rising out of a cloud. The evening light sometimes has the trick of turning the grey stone to ivory. Noise and progress are no more when you stand thus. You are one with the illusion of time. The Castle is a vision, with ivory turrets and mighty buttresses rising out of the unreal mists.

Many times I have walked thus in the summer evenings, to catch the one fleeting picture before sunset. I have written somewhere else of the lively procession of people passing under the arches of the Castles. Nowhere is it more pleasantly imagined and awakened than here, standing in the clearing and looking back towards the sunlit towers. The Norman climbing the hills, the wooden fortress growing under his hand, Cromwell with his militant fists, Christopher Wren walking in the Deanery garden, Elizabeth eating a hearty dinner . . . Queen Victoria, walking this time out in the Park. It is from my clearing that you see these figures best, for there is no noise to disturb your dream: the ivory turrets and the swaying tree-tops and the dim beauty of evening belong to you alone.—HECTOR BOLITHO, in "The Romance of Windsor Castle." (London: Evans Brothers. 2/6 and 1/-.)

Sanctions

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

RECENT actions by the League of Nations in Geneva have brought to the attention of men a meaning of the word "sanction" which is somewhat unfamiliar to many people. It may be defined as that which is designed to induce the observance of law or to preserve the integrity of mutual agreements. The applying of sanctions to a nation which has disregarded a covenant may be considered by that nation as coercive or as punitive, while other nations would regard the application of sanctions as a means of correction to the offender, and of protection to others.

Now this subject makes special and personal appeal to those who have learned that Christian Science is the law of God, divine Principle, the law of Life, governing harmony and health, which was applied and proved by Christ Jesus. It will be acknowledged by any Bible student that Jesus understood, obeyed, and demonstrated the will or law of God. He said, as we are told in John (5:30), "I can of mine own self do nothing: as I hear, I judge: and my judgment is just; because I seek not mine own will, but the will of the Father which hath sent me." And, in showing that the will or law of God is beneficent in its effect, the Master healed the sick, gave sight to the blind, and hearing to the deaf; he liberated the sin-bound, and overcame death.

Those who have entertained a concept of God as manlike, as liable to changeableness and wrath, may have thought of the operation of divine law—sanctions, if you please—as implying suffering, and perhaps everlasting punishment. It may be that they have been told by theologians, who evidently were not acquainted with God as Jesus knew Him, that sickness and suffering, disaster and distress, were inflicted or permitted by God for some inscrutable purpose. Such, indeed, was the generally accepted opinion of religious teachers when Mary Baker Eddy learned through prayer and study of the Bible that God, the creator of all that is true, is Love, impartial and universal good, and that divine law, therefore, is always harmonizing and beneficent in its effect.

On page 229 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy makes this appealing and liberating statement: "If God causes man to be sick, sickness must be good, and its opposite, health, must be evil, for all that He makes is good and will stand forever. If the transgression of God's law produces sickness, it is right to be sick; and we cannot if we would, and should not if we could, annul the decrees of wisdom. It is the transgression of a belief of mortal mind, not of a law of matter nor of divine Mind, which causes the belief of sickness. The remedy is Truth, not matter,—the truth that disease is *unreal*." The recognition and realization of these truths has brought healing of sickness to many who had been given up by physicians, even as was promised by Christ Jesus.

Christian sanctions, then, are corrective rather than coercive; they imply pardon and peace, instead of pain and punishment, to all who acknowledge and obey the law of God, good. In other words, we have Scriptural authority for believing that as we yield to the urge of spiritual law, as we acknowledge and obey the law of divine Principle, we shall realize and manifest the purifying, harmonizing, and liberating effects which bespeak God as the loving Father-Mother of man and the universe. To be sure, those who willfully disobey the moral law are punished by their disobedience, because "whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap," as Paul wrote to the Galatians.

Furthermore, the understanding of God and of His universal law of justice and right, which is gained by the study and application of Christian Science, enables men to maintain a hopeful and helpful mental attitude towards all problems, whether they be personal and local or nationalistic and world-wide. Christian Science exposes selfishness, greed, injustice, passion, and human will as manifestations of the mortal or carnal mind, which is enmity against God, Truth. These evil beliefs, therefore, may be recognized as falsities to be denied and not feared.

As we thus apply the Christianly scientific remedy—corrective sanctions—in our own thinking and living, it is inevitable that we shall consciously come under the protecting and pacifying influence of the law of divine Love. And, as Christian Science shows, this law is ever operative in behalf of all men.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.]

Les Sanctions

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LES mesures qu'a prises récemment la Société des nations à Genève ont attiré l'attention des hommes sur un sens spécial du terme "sanction," sens qui n'était pas familier à chacun. Dans cette acception particulière, il s'agit de moyens destinés à faire observer la loi ou à maintenir dans leur intégrité des engagements mutuels. Les sanctions paraissent peut-être coercitives ou punitives à la nation qui en est frappée parce qu'elle a enfreint un pacte; mais les autres nations voient dans ces mesures un moyen de corriger le délinquant et de protéger des peuples en péril.

Ce sujet intéresse tout spécialement ceux qui ont appris que la Science Chrétienne est la loi de Dieu ou du divin Principe—la loi de la Vie, appliquée et prouvée par le Christ Jésus et gouvernant la santé ainsi que l'harmonie. Quiconque étudie la Bible reconnaîtra que Jésus comprenait, respectait et démontrait la volonté ou la loi divine. L'Évangile de Jean (5:30) rapporte ces paroles: "Je ne puis rien faire de moi-même; je juge d'après ce que j'entends, et mon jugement est juste, parce que je ne cherche pas ma volonté, mais la volonté de Celui qui m'a envoyé." Et le Maître montra que la volonté ou la loi de Dieu produit des effets bienfaisants, car il guérit les malades, rendit la vue aux aveugles et l'ouïe aux sourds; il affranchit les esclaves du péché et vainquit la mort.

Ceux qui ont pensé à Dieu comme étant semblable aux hommes, sujet à la variabilité et à la colère, ont pu croire que l'opération de la loi divine—les sanctions, si l'on veut—impliquait la souffrance, peut-être même les peines éternelles. Parfois des théologiens qui évidemment ne connaissaient pas Dieu comme Jésus Le connaissait, nous ont dit que dans un dessein inscrutable, Dieu inflige ou permet la maladie, la douleur, les calamités ou la détresse. En vérité, c'était là l'opinion qu'enseignaient généralement les ministres de la religion à l'époque où Mary Baker Eddy apprenait par la prière et l'étude de la Bible que Dieu est Amour; que le créateur de toutes choses véritables est le bien impartial, universel; que par conséquent la loi divine a toujours pour effet d'harmoniser et de faire du bien.

A la page 229 du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy a cette déclaration libératrice et pleine d'intérêt pour le disciple: "Si la transgression de la loi de Dieu produit la maladie, il est juste qu'on soit malade; et nous ne pouvons pas annuler les décrets de la sagesse, même si nous le voulions, et nous ne devrions pas le faire si nous le pouvions. C'est la transgression d'une croyance de l'entendement mortel, non d'une loi de la matière, ni de l'Entendement divin, qui cause la croyance à la maladie. Le remède est la Vérité, non la matière,—la vérité que la maladie est *irréelle*." Maintes fois, lorsque ces vérités ont été reconnues et suffisamment comprises, elles ont, selon la promesse du Christ Jésus, guéri des personnes auxquelles les médecins ne donnaient aucun espoir.

Les sanctions chrétiennes sont donc correctives plutôt que coercitives; pour tous ceux qui reconnaissent la loi de Dieu, du bien, et lui obéissent, elles impliquent le pardon et la paix, non la douleur et le châtiment. En d'autres termes, les Écritures nous autorisent à croire que dans la mesure où nous nous conformons à la loi spirituelle, où nous reconnaissons et observons la loi du divin Principe, nous pouvons comprendre et manifester les effets purificateurs, harmonieux et libérateurs qui nous font reconnaître en Dieu le tendre Père-Mère de l'homme et de toute la création. Néanmoins, ceux qui désobéissent volontairement à la loi morale sont punis par leur désobéissance même, car ainsi que Paul l'écrivait aux Galates, "ce que l'homme aura semé, il le moissonnera aussi."

Grâce à l'étude et à l'application de la Science Chrétienne, nous pouvons comprendre Dieu ainsi que Sa loi universelle, loi de justice et d'équité; or cette compréhension permet de conserver à l'égard de tous les problèmes—personnels, locaux, nationaux ou mondiaux—une attitude mentale caractérisée par l'espoir et le désir d'être utile. La Science Chrétienne démasque l'égoïsme, la cupidité, l'injustice, les passions, la volonté humaine; elle montre que ce sont là les manifestations de l'entendement mortel ou charnel, qui est inimitié contre Dieu ou la Vérité. Il faut donc reconnaître ces mauvaises croyances comme des faussetés qu'il s'agit non pas de craindre mais de nier.

Si nous appliquons ainsi pour nous-mêmes, dans notre pensée et notre vie, le remède chrétiennement scientifique,—les sanctions correctives,—nous nous plaçons à coup sûr et d'une manière consciente sous l'influence protectrice et pacificatrice de l'Amour divin et de sa loi. Et comme le montre la Science Chrétienne, cette loi ne cesse d'opérer en faveur de tous les hommes.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Vanishing Lines

THE swerve of a bat on the wing
That scores gray margins of night;
A turbulent cloud's upspring
Overwhelming the last pale light;
The foam-flake's hurrying swing
On the swift black stream at its height—
These quiver a secret string,
And vanishing leave delight.

F. V. O'B.

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The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or sent prepaid to any address.
Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Bullish Forces Turn Stock Market Tide Strongly Upward

Commodity and Money Markets

Another Upward Movement in An Active Market

By Forrest Price

Up they went again.

Traders gained confidence overnight.

The stocks not only advanced all along the line but many made new four-year highs.

It was a busy short session.

Total transactions amounted to about 1,850,000 shares.

The rails again were on the upgrade with Union Pacific leading the way with a gain of nearly 4 points.

Others in the carrier group to show good gains included Delaware & Hudson, Jersey Central, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway common and preferred, Chesapeake & Ohio, Nickel Plate common and preferred, Northern Pacific preferred, Atchison and Atlantic Coast Line.

The four Alleghany Corporation issues went to new highs for the year.

Among the prominent gainers was American Telephone which advanced 5 points to a new top.

Other good advances were recorded by Evans Products with a gain of 5 points, Western Union Westinghouse Electric, Auburn, Johns-Manville, Minneapolis Moline, du Pont, Electric Storage Battery, Greyhound, Gulf States Steel first preferred, Sloss Sheffield, General Electric, Chrysler and U. S. Steel preferred.

Bonds followed stocks upward. Secondary loans were particularly active. The rail issues were prominent in the rise. Alleghany Corp. 5s moved up 3½ points. St. Paul and Erie 5s were each up more than a point. U. S. Governments made slight gains. Foreign loans were mixed.

Among the commodities wheat was quietly firm. Cotton was irregular.

Although it has been generally known for some time that the bull market has been based on cash purchases of securities rather than on bank credit, the official acknowledgment of this fact by Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, carries much weight with it. It had much to do with today's sharp rally.

Some uneasiness has been expressed over the enormous $3,070,000,000 in excess reserves of member banks but Mr. Eccles declared that "there is no speculative use of bank credit in the present situation."

And then he added, "The securities are being bought out of the abundant investment funds in behalf of corporations and individuals and out of funds sent to this country by foreigners who wish to invest here because they believe that this is the safest and most profitable use of their money."

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Strong; market rallies on Washington news.

Bonds: Steady; low priced rails lead modest rally.

Curb: Higher, mining shares, utilities and oils advance.

Foreign exchanges: Improved; gold currencies continue in demand.

Cotton: Irregular; December liquidation; trade buying.

Sugar: Irregular; near months' liquidation.

Foreign

Paris: A slump was registered on the Bourse today, some issues dropping sharply, following the conflict between Prime Minister Laval and the Chamber Finance Committee over the proposed pensions fund and other budgetary measures. Rentes led the decline of French issues in a wave of selling. International stocks developed irregularity under the influence of Friday's Wall Street heaviness. The market closed irregular.

Berlin: Inactivity again prevailed on the Boerse today, but prices closed generally sustained.

London: Closed.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: In addition to the rails we continue to favor the metals in general, and the coppers in particular. Also, strongly situated issues in the utility, motor, motor accessory, and steel groups.

W. A. Nash & Co., Inc., Boston: We cannot too strongly emphasize the selective character of the security markets and point out the advisability of the elimination of securities of weakly situated companies at present favorable levels, and the reinvestment of funds in more strongly situated issues.

Henry Clews & Co., New York: There is no use in fighting the advance, as pointed out heretofore, and about all that one can do now is to drift with the tide, which means that so long as there is more strength than weakness, that it does not take any great amount of concerted buying to advance quotations, and that when the list becomes tired only minor reactions are witnessed, buying stocks is the best policy to pursue.

New York Bank Statement

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York Clearing House shows: Total surplus and undivided profits $731,404,300 (unchanged). Total net demand deposits (average) $92,218,000 (increase). Time deposits (average) $1,445,000 (decrease). Clearings week ending today $3,309,452,468. Clearings week ending Nov. 16—(X)—$2,932,351,650.

Cotton Exports Increase

NEW YORK—Exports of American cotton were larger this week than in the corresponding week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. They totaled 219,000 bales, compared with 133,000 last year. Total exports during the season to date are 2,119,000 bales, compared with 1,751,000 in the corresponding period of last season.

American Telephone Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of American Telephone & Telegraph Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.25, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 16. The dividend calls for a distribution of around $42,000,000 to the stockholders.

Champion Spark Plug Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Champion Spark Plug Co. is reported to have started work on an extension program designed to increase production capacity by more than 7,000,000 units annually.

Hide Futures

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—Raw hide futures closed quiet, unchanged to 3 lower.

	High	Low	Last
December	11.26	11.26	11.23b
June	11.95	11.90	11.90b

Sales, 280,000 pounds. b—Bid.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

11935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Nov.23	Last Nov.22
52½	32	1.20	Abraham & Str	51¾	51¾	51¾	
10¼	4¼	..	Adams Express	10	9⅝	10	9¾
35¾	28	2	Adams Millis	34½	34½	34½	34
19⅛	8	.30b	Addressograph	18½	18½	18⅝	
18¾	4½	..	Advance Rumely	17⅜	17⅜	17¾	
8⅝	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod.	7⅝	7¼	7¼	7¼
173	104⅜	3†	Air Reduction	170	170	170	169½
1⅞	¾	..	Airway Elec App	1½	1½	1½	1½
20⅛	13¼	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	16½	16⅛	16¾	16½
25½	6⅜	..	Alleghany pr pf (h)	28	25	28	23½
3⅜	¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½
9½	2⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	10⅞	9	10½	8¼
9¼	1¾	..	Alleghany pf xw (h)	10½	8½	10½	8
9	2	..	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	10½	8⅜	10½	8½
1¾	1⅜	..	Allis Chalmers R&wi	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
173	125	6	Allied Chem	166	165½	165½	164½
9	3½	..	Allied Stores	8¾	8⅝	8¾	8⅝
37⅞	12	..	Allis Chalmers	35¾	34	34¾	34½
75¼	49	5	Allied Stores pf	72½	72½	72½	72½
4½	2½	..	Amal Leather	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
77¾	48½	2	Amerada	74	73½	73½	73½
57¾	41½	3	Am Ag Ch Del	51	51	51	50½
47⅜	43½	..	Am Bank Note	44¼	43½	44	42½
17⅜	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	16⅜	16	16¼	16
87¼	72	6	Am Crys Sug 1pf	87¼	86¾	87¼	86½
41¾	21	1	Am Brank S&F	40⅝	40	40⅝	40
149⅝	110	4†	Am Can	144	142	142	142½
168	151¾	7	Am Can2pf	159½	159½	159½	159½
42⅜	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	31½	30¼	31½	30
64⅜	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	61¼	60½	61¼	60
29⅞	8	..	Am Chain	29¼	28½	28½	29¼
35¾	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	31⅝	31¾	31⅞	31
2	¾	..	Am Encoustic T (h)	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2
8⅞	2¾	..	Am European	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	8½
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	29	28½	29	30⅞
38¼	12	..	Am & For pow 6	35	34	34	35⅛
17	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	12¾
33½	28	..	Am Hide & L vtpf	33½	33½	33½	33
5	3	..	Am Hide & L N	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4⅝
38½	29½	2.40	Am Home pr	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞	38⅛
4⅞	1⅞	..	Am Ice	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
11⅜	4½	..	Am International	11⅛	10½	10¾	10⅝
27⅝	9	..	Am Locomotive	26	25⅞	26	25
74	32	..	Am Loco pf	72	71	72	70
11⅞	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	11¾	11½	11⅝	11½
11⅝	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	11¼	11	1¼	11
31⅜	13½	..	Am Metal	30⅞	30	30⅞	30
33¼	18½	80†	Am Mach & Fy	31⅞	31½	31⅞	31
14⅜	2¼	1½	Am News	36	35	36	34
9⅝	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	8½
41½	8⅝	1¼b	Am P&L 5% pf	36¾	36½	36¾	35½
49½	10⅞	1½b	Am P&L 6% pf	43	42½	43	42
22½	10½	..	Am Radiator	22	21½	22	21¼
32⅜	15¾	.30b	Am Rolling Mill	31½	30⅝	30⅞	30½
19¾	4½	..	Am Seating	19⅛	19	19	18½
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	24¾	24¼	24⅜	24¼
63¾	31⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	62½	61¾	62	61¼
76	63	3†	Am Snuff	71	71	71	71
104¼	72½	5	Am Tobacco	102	101½	102	101½
107	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	105	104⅞	105	104
25¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	24¼	23⅝	24	23⅜
141	129½	6	Am Tobacco pf	139	139	139	..
43	23½	2	Am Stores	35¼	35¼	35¼	35
70½	40⅝	..	Am Sugar Ref	56	56	56	56¼
154	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	158	153	157½	153
6¾	2½	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	5	5	5	..
27¼	9	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	25¾	25	25¾	25
27⅞	18½	1†	Am Sum Tob	26½	26⅛	26½	26
21⅞	7⅛	1	Am Wat W & E	21⅛	20⅝	21¼	20½
94¼	48	..	Am Wat1pf	91½	91½	91½	..
10⅜	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	10¼	9⅝	10¼	9⅞
68¾	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	66¾	66	66⅝	66
1¾	⅝	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6½	2¼	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
5⅜	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	5	5	5	4⅞
25½	8	..	Anaconda Cop	23	24¼	24¾	24
38	16⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	36	36	36	36
17⅝	10⅞	.60	Anchor Cap	15	14¾	15	14⅞
122¼	117	7	Archer Dan pf	120½	120½	120½	..
108⅛	97	7	Armour Del pf	107¼	107¼	107¼	..
6⅛	3¼	..	Armour Ill	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5
149⅝	110	4†	Am Can	144	142	142	142½
168	151¾	7	Am Can2pf	159½	159½	159½	159½
42⅜	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	31½	30¼	31⅛

Business and Industry

Eccles Sees No Federal Interference Now With Security Rise

Commerce and Finance

Retail Business Continues to Rise To Higher Ground

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 — Retail trade during the past week advanced slowly but more definitely upward than it has at any other time during the past month, according to a weekly review by Dun & Bradstreet.

"While the pickup in consumer demand was less abrupt than had been anticipated in some parts of the country, the moderate upturn of the week preceding gathered momentum as the weather turned colder," the report said. The sharpest increases were recorded for the distribution of winter apparel, particularly women's dress coats, men's overcoats, underwear, woolen hosiery, gloves, and rubber footwear.

"With the Far West and Middle West leading, volume of retail sales rose 2 to 5 per cent from the level of the week preceding, for the country as a whole, but the comparison with the 1934 total placed the range of the estimate from a loss to an increase of 7 per cent.

"Notwithstanding the retarding influence of adverse weather conditions, sales in the New England states were larger by 1 to 3 per cent than a week earlier, but barely were ahead of 1934. Due to losses ranging from 1 to 4 per cent at some of the large centers, the total for the East was under last year's.

"With the continued rise of industrial operations in most large cities of the Middle West," says the survey, "retail sales were up 8 to 11 per cent from a year ago, with country areas reporting 5 to 20 per cent increase.

"Intensive sales efforts and some price concessions put volume in the South ahead by 6 to 9 per cent, while in the Southwest the average was lifted by 8 to 10 per cent. Rising production and shipping were factors in the gain of 12 to 18 per cent over 1934 on the Pacific coast.

"As the result of the spurt in retail sales over the week-end, when temperatures dropped suddenly, nearly all branches of the wholesale market were busier than last week. Reorders were received at the principal centers at the best rate in nearly a month, with dry goods, jewelry, underwear, blankets, sweaters, and general apparel suitable for cold weather forming most of the volume," the survey concluded.

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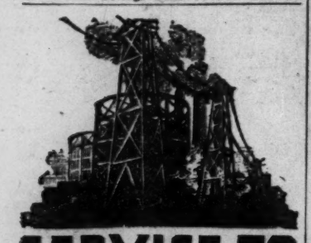
BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Home Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Dec. 16
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 18
Blackstone Savings Bank	Dec. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Lynn Institution for Savings	Dec. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 7
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Dec. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Dec. 20



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Travel and Industrial Development Association of Great Britain and Ireland, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center, New York.

Electricity Output At New Record High

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

REFLECTING greatly expanded residential use of electricity, weekly average electric power production for the first two weeks of this month stands at the highest level in the history of the industry.

As shown in the accompanying Administrative and Research chart, weekly average electric power output for the first half of November reached 1,905,000,000 kilowatt hours, as compared with 1,872,000,000 for October and 1,685,000,000 for November, 1934.

Federal Spendings Top $3,000,000,000 Mark During Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 — The Government is now spending at a rate unequaled in peace time, according to a Treasury report. Federal expenditures for this year have passed the $3,000,000,000 mark.

The increase in expenditures over 1934 is attributed to regular, recurring items of federal costs and not to emergency spending for relief, public works or other types of aid.

Some of the major causes for the increase were expenditures for the army and navy, veterans, departmental running expenses and public-debt servicing.

Total federal expenditures reached $3,008,700,587 on Nov. 20, outstripping the rate of expenditures in all other peace years, according to official records. During the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year the Government spent only $2,688,215,739.

Expansion of the "ordinary" budget, which covers permanent and recurring government costs, accounts for the entire increase in expenditures thus far in this fiscal year. Emergency outlays are smaller this year than a year ago. The Treasury's reports show ordinary expenditures of $1,664,947,712 through Nov. 20 of this year, compared with $1,333,671,229 a year ago, an increase of about $331,000,000.

Emergency expenditures this year amount to $1343,752,875, compared with $1,354,544,510 last year, a decline of more than $10,000,000.

Categories of expenditures which have contributed to the increase in ordinary governmental costs and the amount of the increase thus far this fiscal year are: Running expenses for established departments, $30,000,000; river and harbor work, $10,000,000; Postoffice Department deficiency, $10,000,000; Federal pension funds, $20,000,000; army cost, $24,000,000; navy costs, $23,000,000; veterans' benefits, $5,000,000; bonus amortization fund, $50,000,000; public, debt sinking fund allocations $172,000,000.

Small Decline In Freight Loadings

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reports that loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Nov. 16 totaled 628,330 cars, a decrease of 25,195 below the preceding week, an increase of 43,296 over 1934 and an increase of 25,622 above 1933.

Comparisons with the preceding week and with the like weeks of 1934 and 1933 follow:

Miscellaneous freight 255,029, decrease 9716, increase 35,816; increase 46,200.

Less than carlot merchandise, 159,172, decrease 5339; increase 2220; decrease 6373.

Jantzen Knitting Mills' Trade Up 40 P.C. in Year

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 23—Improved business has expanded sales at the Portland plant of the Jantzen Knitting Mills almost 40 per cent in the year ended Aug. 31, 1935, over 1933. Consolidated net sales of Jantzen Knitting Mills and affiliated companies increased $179,882 for the past year, rising from $2,383,550 to $2,563,432.

Net profit of $157,089 for 1935 compared with $163,446 for 1934, show a decline of $6357.

The financial position of the company is unusually liquid and its net worth is placed at $2,406,228, the highest figure reached since 1931.

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CHECKING ACCOUNTS — SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

SAFE DEPOSIT SERVICE

Cotton at Long Last May Stand On Its Own Feet

By **Harold M. Fleming**
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—For the first time in over six years the possibility appears that the price of cotton may stand on its own feet without Government assistance. Middling ⅞-in. spot cotton has reached 12 cents in the South. This price has unusual significance for the cotton farmer, the Government and the cotton trade. It is the point at which the cotton farmer is no longer the recipient of Government aid in the form of either a loan or a bonus in the marketing of his crop.

Under the terms of the plan offered by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to the cotton farmers last summer, the AAA undertakes to loan 10 cents a pound on the 1935 crop now being harvested, and then to pay the farmer the amount by which the average price of cotton at 10 representative markets in the South falls short of 12 cents. Thus, when the average price was 10½ cents, the farmer received an additional 1½ cents a pound from the AAA. So long as the price stays at present levels of 12 cents or better, the farmer receives nothing from the Government, either as loan or direct cash subsidy.

May Use Federal Holdings

Unless the present price trend for cotton is reversed, not only will the farmer receive his entire payment from the open market, but it will soon be necessary for the trade to begin eating into the stocks of cotton held by the Government as collateral for past loans made to farmers.

This would mean a major change in the relations between Government, farmer, and cotton buyer. Ever since August, 1929, under both the Hoover and the Roosevelt administration, the Government has been in the cotton business, in the effort to hold up the price of cotton, through loans, bonuses, subsidies, options, "stabilization operations" and so forth. As a result it has taken on a line of cotton which has grown almost steadily larger until at the present time it owns approximately 5,100,000 bales of actual cotton in warehouses, and future contracts calling for the delivery of about 980,000 bales more, a total equal to well over a year's consumption by the American textile industry. The cotton trade has objected strenuously but in vain to these operations.

Cotton has been moving up rapidly in the past fortnight in all markets, and is now well over a cent a pound higher than in early October. In Southern "spot" markets a "sellers' market" has developed in which buyers have had to bid up prices in order to get the grade and staple desired, in what has been called the tightest market in 15 years.

Demand on the Increase

A number of factors have contributed to this upturn in cotton prices.

The supply-demand situation has turned distinctly better than last year. American mill demand is distinctly higher than a year ago. Cotton manufacturing activity is running about 9 per cent ahead, according to the New York Cotton Exchange, which estimates that cotton manufacturing is now at 95.4 per cent of normal.

Mill consumption may even go higher, for one cause of the improvement has been revival of the capital goods industries, rather than increase in consumer demand. A considerable proportion of the country's textiles go into such products as automobile tires and industrial equipment rather than into clothing. As business recovers further this demand will increase.

Foreign demand is also considerably higher. Cotton exports crossed the 2,000,000-bale mark this week, against only 1,718,000 bales during the same period of last year. Great Britain in particular has increased its takings of American cotton. Exports to that country for the current season total 469,000 bales against 206,000 bales for the same period of 1934. The New York Cotton Exchange stated on Nov. 11 that "Lancashire mill activity has reached the highest levels in several years, and American cotton is getting the benefit of it."

Supply Lower, Quality Poorer

While demand has been increasing, supply has been declining. Due to unfavorable weather conditions, the crop estimates have been seriously reduced. The Department of Agriculture on Aug. 8 estimated the 1935 crop at 11,800,000 bales. By Nov. 8, however, the estimate had fallen to 11,141,000 bales, and the trade now expects the final outturn to be under 11,000,000 bales. Within the last month frosts have swept over the Southwest and considerably damaged the remaining crop.

Moreover, the crop this year, though larger than last year, is distinctly poorer in quality. There is a comparative shortage of the higher grades and staple-lengths, for which, in consequence, unusually high premiums now have to be paid. While the 12-cent price was only reached last week for the standard, middling ⅞ inches staple cotton, above-middling and one-inch-or-longer cottons have been over 12 cents for some time.

With the price to growers now above 12 cents, there is also a surmise that farmers may begin to withhold their cotton from the market for higher prices. The 1934 cotton loan of 12 cents to farmers who signed crop reduction contracts resulted in considerable holding back, but the 1935 arrangement of a 10-cent loan and a cash payment for anything less than 12 cents was found to stimulate rather than deter selling. So long as the price was below 12 cents the farmer gained nothing by holding back. Now, however, his time-honored speculative propensities may again operate.

Reserve Head Has No Quarrel With Cash Buying of Stocks

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—No federal interference with the long-extended rise in the stock market is being considered at the present time, according to a statement given out by Mr. Eccles, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, yesterday, in which it was emphasized that the heavy purchasing of securities now going on was being financed out of cash and that the capital markets were in no way being deprived of funds needed for recovery. Mr. Eccles stated that there was no speculative use of bank credit at the present time. Since the only power of the Reserve system in this matter is over borrowings to finance the buying of securities, it was pointed out that there was no occasion to demand action, since brokers' loans had actually gone down in the last nine months.

Mr. Eccles believes that recent spectacular improvements in the stock market are normal and healthy, rather than inflationary, and once more takes the ground, on the part of the Administration, that the public need not be alarmed by the tremendous accumulation of Reserve Bank credit in the country. This is estimated as over $3,000,000,000, upon which a potential inflation of $30,000,000,000 might be pyramided, according to some estimates.

Mr. Eccles specifically mentioned as a safety factor in the present situation that purchases of stocks over the country are being made on a cash basis.

"I think there is an element of safety and strength," Mr. Eccles said, "in the fact that the security purchases are being financed out of cash without increased use of bank credit."

Mr. Eccles' statement was, in effect, a recapitulation of the previous statements of opinion of his board as to efficacy of existing means for heading off a big inflationary movement before it reached tornado force. He revealed that the discussions of the board with the advisory Council this week had threshed out the whole subject thoroughly. Mr. Eccles' point was that the credit situation should be allowed to proceed further before it is interrupted by clamping on the brakes since its development is normal up to the present time, and its disturbance might halt the improvement of business.

On the other hand, Mr. Eccles made clear that he was conscious of the same forces at work which have alarmed many bankers, and that the brakes will be ruthlessly applied if the need demands.

The immediate effect of the Eccles statement was to turn the route of the stock market yesterday into a continued advance today.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By **H. V. Hodson**
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Hot upon the heels of the announcement that a semiofficial committee has been formed to watch over the interests of British holders of Chinese bonds comes the news of China's abandonment of the silver standard, the setting up of a modern central bank to control an inconvertible paper currency, and budgetary reforms which will balance the budget within 18 months. So rapidly did these two events follow one another that the interested public began to suspect the existence of a hidden hand behind them both. It needed no great leap of the imagination from that point to ascribe the hidden hand to Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, whose exploratory mission to the Far East on behalf of the British Government is in its last stages.

Chinese Currency Reform

But there is no need for these speculations and detections, since the truth is obviously that both events sprang from the same general cause, the steady deterioration of the Chinese economic and monetary situation since the inauguration of the United States' silver-buying policy. This process had culminated, in the last week of October, in a swift depreciation of the Shanghai dollar on the London market. From over 16¼d. on Oct. 28, it fell at one period on Nov. 2 to 14¼d, though it recovered to 15d. at the end of the day's business. At the beginning of 1935 it stood at approximately 17d. Thus by the time the new currency plans were announced the intervention of the Chinese Government had become a matter of urgency.

London comment on the plans has so far been favorable, if rather skeptical. Ever since, by imposing the export tax on silver, China abandoned the silver standard as an international system, while retaining it as an internal system, her currency position has obviously been anomalous and insecure. Sooner or later, it was felt here, she must stabilize either on sterling or on the Japanese yen, and at the same time rationalize her internal monetary affairs by some such means as those now planned.

Sterling or Yen?

The question of sterling or yen as the international anchor has yet to be definitely determined. For the time being, the Japanese and British currencies stand in a stable relation to one another, but this is neither an organized nor necessarily a permanent connection. On the first day of the new regime, the Chinese Exchange Equalization Committee fixed the sterling rate for the Shanghai dollar at 14½d., but no one can foresee how long this rate will be maintained. London regards it as an undervaluation; the questionable factor is the Chinese Government's ability to purchase private silver stocks and to check smuggling.

The imponderable forces of speculation, as well as more measurable economic forces, will play upon the Chinese currency and its divorced spouse, silver, for some time to come. When things have settled down we may see other important developments. Already some people are looking ahead to a tripartite monetary agreement between China, Japan and Great Britain. But in such matters the wish is often father to the thought. General stabilization, including the gold currencies, seems almost as far off as such a three-power system.

The Chinese Loans

The most critical influence in the immediate future of the Chinese currency will be the Government's ability to fulfill its promise of balancing the budget. That is also of some importance in relation to the Chinese loans, though chiefly as a general pointer, since the most substantial of them are secured independently on the maritime customs.

The full service of the customs loans, including the Boxer Dollar Loan of 1935, amounts to £6,655,616, whereas the receipts in 1934 from the maritime and native customs amounted to £22,480,937. The amount of British capital represented by Chinese Government securities quoted on the London market (including drawn bonds) is approximately £24,500,000. In addition, there may be portions of foreign tranches of certain international issues which are held in this country.

One of the forces that have caused uneasiness to the bondholders is the apparently irresistible encroachment of Japanese power over northern China. Japan is thought likely to press for the appointment of a Japanese citizen as the next Controller of Maritime Customs, and already she has been able to secure adjustments of the Chinese tariff which are directed to her own industrial advantage rather than the immediate economic interests of China or the security of the customs loans.

The Gold Clause Again

The gold clause has made still another appearance in British courts, in a case that is of peculiar interest to American citizens. It concerns the 20-year 5½ per cent gold bonds of the United Kingdom, issued in 1917 to fund short-term notes that had been taken up in the United States.

The terms of issue provided that principal and interest should be paid, at the option of the holder, either in New York "in gold coin of the United States of America of the standard weight and fineness existing on Feb. 1, 1917," or in London in sterling at the fixed rate of $4.86½. The petitioners (the State of Liechtenstein) claimed that British law was applicable and had been laid down in the famous Feist case, in which the House of Lords decided that the gold clause was enforceable and was to be interpreted as a measuring rod, not as requiring payment literally in gold coin. American law, on the other hand, was presumably governed by the notorious resolution of the Seventy-third Congress.

The judge in the Liechtenstein case has indeed held that British law must apply, since the contract was one between sovereign and subjects, and the sovereign is amenable only to his own laws. But the judge has also ruled that the Feist judgment does not hold good in this case, because of differences in the wording of the gold clause, and because regard must be had to the conditions ruling when and where the bonds were issued. He was satisfied that, on the evidence, the clause was not inserted with any special reference to the possibility of the United States going off the gold standard. Following decisions of the Supreme Court, he held that the obligation was to pay in actual gold coin of the specified standard, fractions to be made up in silver and nickel coins.

Gold coin could not now be obtained in the United States, and even if the British Government possessed enough gold coin for the purpose, it would be illegal for them to pay it to bondholders in New York. The result was, concluded the judge, that so much of the bond as related to payment in gold coin in New York had become void, while the obligation to pay in London at the fixed rate of exchange calculated on the nominal amount of the bond remained. The case may now go to appeal.

Weekly Food Prices Show Sharp Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—For the period ended Nov. 19, the Dun & Bradstreet weekly food index rose from $2.73 to $2.78 in one of the sharpest advances of the year. This marks a gain of 5 cents, or 1.8 per cent, over last week's figure and brings the current index to a new peak for this year. It likewise establishes a new high point since Sept. 11, 1930. The latest number compares with $2.41 at this time a year ago, or an increase of 15.3 per cent.

The uplift in food prices was quite general, the list of advances including flour, wheat, mess pork, dry salted bellies, butter, cheese, cottonseed oil, cocoa, eggs, rice, hogs, sheep and lambs. Declines were recorded for oats, rye, sugar, coffee, beans, pork, potatoes and raisins.

Iceland Plans to Build New Fertilizer Factory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—The erection of a fertilizer factory capable of producing from 4000 to 5000 metric tons of calcium nitrate a year is planned by Iceland, according to reports reaching the Commerce Department's chemical division here.

The success of such a project, it is said, would be dependent upon delivery of cheap electrical power from the plant now under construction and which is expected to be completed in 1937. Shells for lime manufacture are available in Iceland in considerable quantities.

Good Sales Marts Still Await U. S. In Latin America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 23—Markets are still awaiting the United States in Latin America, contrary to the general impression that they have been lost, the National Foreign Trade Council was told at its convention here this week. The speaker, James S. Carson, is chairman of the Council of Inter-American Relations.

Trade trends are more important than totals, said Mr. Carson, and the trend at present, he declared, is favorable. "It is inevitable," he said, "that our commerce with Latin-America will grow until the bulk of our foreign trade will be with that part of the world."

Exchange Restrictions

Tariff barriers as impediments to Latin-American trade have been exaggerated, Mr. Carson continued. Trade has been hampered more by exchange restrictions than by duties. Reciprocal trade pacts he held to have great advantages.

Members received as good news an announcement of the progress of negotiations of a trade agreement with Brazil, made by the president of the council, E. P. Thomas, of New York City.

Pending the completion of negotiations, Mr. Thomas reported, the Export-Import Bank at Washington, D. C., had agreed to assist American exporters to Brazil in getting payment for shipments prior to Feb. 11, 1935, credits for which are now blocked. When the negotiations are completed, as it is expected they soon will be, one effect will be to further the council's plan for benefiting the American holders of Brazilian bonds as well as the exporters, the council was told by John Abbink, chairman of the National Federation of Foreign Trades Association, and a member of the advisory committee of the Export-Import Bank. Mr. Abbink called the plan "a definitely progressive step."

Mr. Abbink advocated a government plan for foreign trade, but he said he does not favor the proposals embodied in current bills because he regarded them as too much involved in politics. Politics should not enter into the choice of government officials for foreign trade, he asserted. Officials should be selected purely on their merits as experts.

Sees Excessive Supervision

St. John Garwood of Houston, saw a "rather alarming tendency toward excessive (Latin-American) governmental supervision of and participation in private enterprise. Mutual confidence and regard is perhaps the answer to most of our respective difficulties," concluded Mr. Garwood.

A plea to alleviate the Argentine meat export situation was given by W. W. Davies of Buenos Aires. Argentina is anxious to increase its trade with the United States but feels that the present embargo is "an unjust and unfounded stigma on her meat products."

Latin-American trade potentialities were sketched by Daniel A. Del Rio of New York, who also advocated the advisibility of a "continentally self-sufficient consortium of American nations."

Chile Is Developing Trade Barter System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Barter trade—although the Government does not recognize it as such—is still being developed by Chile.

The latest order of the kind has gone to France, where the buying mission of the national air lines has placed an order for six Potez model 56 planes for the passenger and mail route between Santiago and the northernmost port of Arica. The contract was valued at four million pesos but it is distinctly understood that the exchange for the payment of the planes will be created by extra French purchases of Chilean lentils.

The placing of this aviation order in France coincided with the arrival of the first batch of 25 steam locomotives purchased from Ferrostaal of Essen, in return for enhanced quotas of Chilean nitrate in the German market. The local representative of the German manufacturers, speaking at Talcahuano when the locomotives were unloaded, said these might well be termed "salitre" engines, inasmuch as nitrate ("salitre" in Spanish) was to pay for them.

Canadian Potato Crop Below That of Year Ago

OTTAWA, Nov. 23 (AP) — The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates Canada's potato crop 9,309,000 hundredweight lighter than that of lost year, a hay crop 1,923,600 tons heavier, turnips and similar roots lighter and sugar beets heavier.

The Bureau, making its second field crop estimates, gave figures available Oct. 31 with corresponding 1934 figures in brackets as follows: potatoes 38,786,000 cwt. (48,095,000); turnips and similar roots 35,115,000 cwt. (40,538,000); hay and clover 14,097,600 tons (11,174,000); alfalfa 1,961,900 tons (1,328,100); fodder corn 4,101,800 tons (3,815,000); sugar beets 463,000 tons (430,700).

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Home Building This Year Almost Doubled

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov. 23

FURTHER substantial gains in residential building are indicated by reports covering the first half of November, according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation, building trade statisticians. The volume of construction undertaken in this period is estimated at $19,478,000 in the area east of the Rocky Mountains.

This total, said L. Seth Schnitman, chief statistician of the Dodge organization, is about double the volume of the same period last year.

"The gain is no flash in the pan," he added. "It will continue, because the improvement is well grounded. Investment money is flowing into home-building more freely than it has in four years.

"Rentals, too, are rising. Vacancies are on the decline. These are a few of the signs which bespeak genuine improvement.

"For the entire year 1935 the volume of residential building in the 37 eastern states should run somewhere between $460,000,000 and $475,000,000 as against only $249,000,000 for 1934, which was the lowest volume in more than a generation."

Trade Bureau Sees U. S. Export Surplus Lowest in 25 Years

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP) — A slender—but favorable—balance of foreign trade was forecast for the current year by officials of the Commerce Department.

The final total, they said, may show the country's accustomed excess of exports at its lowest point in 25 years. The first 10 months showed a favorable balance of $96,707,000. Not since 1910 has it fallen below $200,000,000. By comparison, its peaks have been $4,016,000,000 in 1919 and $1,036,000,000 in 1928.

The predictions followed the publication of figures for the first 10 months of the year, showing exports of $1,788,889,000 and imports of $1,692,182,000. The same period last year showed: Exports $1,767,435,000; imports $1,371,878,000; favorable balance $395,557,000.

The end of the year, officials said, normally brings a quickening of exports, already evident in the October figures.

Assertions made in connection with the New Deal program of reciprocal tariff concessions have placed the emphasis upon a large volume of both exports and imports, with little importance attached to the balance one way or the other.

Over 250,000 Farmers Own Co-operative Stock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 — More than three quarters of a million farmers individually own stock in the permanent co-operative credit institutions under the Farm Credit Administration, according to W. I. Myers, at the annual meeting of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities.

In addition to nearly 650,000 farmers with loans through the co-operative federal land banks and over 200,000 in the production credit associations, the 1300 farmers' marketing and purchasing associations which own stock in the banks for co-operatives have over a million members.

"The total number of voting stockholders in these co-operative institutions has doubled in the two years since the 12 federal land banks became a part of the Farm Credit Administration and the 560 production credit associations and 13 banks for co-operatives were set up," Myers said.

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Buying of Wheat Is Stimulated By News From Abroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 23—More favorable foreign news was largely instrumental in stimulating active buying of Chicago wheat futures this week.

Prices advanced sharply, the May moving up to 99⅝c or 5⅝c above the recent low mark.

On the bulge there was a lot of profit-taking, which caused some reaction from the extreme bulge, but there appeared to be a little more confidence on the part of the bulls.

Total shipments from Argentina and Australia were 2,411,000 bushels for the week, and of this only 1,301,000 bushels went to Europe, the remainder to Brazil and the Orient.

Canadian stocks are still holding at about the same level, 266,000,000 bushels approximately in all positions. It is this huge stock of Canadian wheat, and the uncertainty in regard to the eventual disposition of it, which acts as buying deterrent in domestic markets.

Sales of red winter wheat, the cheapest kind of wheat in this country, have been liberal, some going from Chicago to Duluth, and some from Kansas City to western Kansas mills. Choice grades of red winter command fancy premiums, although cheaper by far than hard winters or spring.

Argentine crop news has been a little more favorable on the whole, with a disposition to raise estimates of the exportable surplus. The crop is extremely late, however, and is not yet out of the danger period. Australian harvest is under way, and shipments will begin in December.

Corn rallies have been frequent, but the change to colder weather late in the week increased selling pressure, and prices settled back. For the first time in many years contract stocks of corn at Chicago were nil.

Cash prices have weakened relative to the futures. The December open interest is still large, and shorts are uneasy, owing to uncertainty over the movement. At the present time, the demand for corn is going almost entirely into new crop corn, which will have to supply the great bulk of supplies from now on as old corn is scarce.

Oats and rye have had a little improvement, owing to the better tone in the major grains, but in oats the price range has been extremely narrow. On small reactions rye demand broadens a little.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Children of Many Lands

Making Friends With Them Through Books

By Florence Luce Nordlund

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO DEVELOP fine sentiment and deep thought in our children, let us put into their hands books that will build international attitudes.

When we consider books of this nature, we think first of those books written about children of different lands; second, of the industrial books that give the practical reasons for world co-operation; third, of the translations of the best juveniles of all nations; fourth, of those which deal directly with the idea of world peace and world co-operation.

In the first group is "Johnny Round the World," by Andrae La Varre, with its full-page photographs of the little people who live in distant lands. How we would like to have chatted with those enchanting little folks from 59 different countries! Perhaps we might not have noticed that the color of their skins and the embroidery on their dresses were different from ours.

Land of the Midnight Sun

The younger children are fascinated with the soft colors that brighten the pages of "Ola" by Ingri d'Aulaire—colors that bespeak of the midnight sun of the land where Ola lives. By the same author we have "Children of the Northlights"—a story of the little folks who live in the far north of Norway under the Polar Star.

"Kees," the story of a little Dutch boy, by Marian King is a book as gay as the tulips which adorn its covers. The children find it difficult to decide whether they best love Kees or his quaint little duck, Kleintje.

Children are eager for the beautiful contributions of Maud and Miska Petersham— "Miki," brimful of the color and originality of Hungary; and "Miki and Mary" who take a trip on a boat in search of beauty. The illustrations of the latter are exquisitely done in the cool blue that reminds us of the sea.

Spain, China, England

How the older children chuckle over Lupe's effort to "squeak" English as told in "Lupe Goes to School." But when they have finished the book, they realize that schoolgirls in Spain have much the same problems as schoolgirls in the United States.

Riding in "The Slowcoach" with our English cousins is a delightful way to become acquainted with the country of Shakespeare and the beautiful green meadows and hills of England. "Young Fu of the Upper Yangtze" is said to be the best book about a Chinese boy ever written in English. There is also one by the same author about a girl, "Ho-Ming, Girl of New China."

To help American children understand our little Indian neighbors who live next door, our children should read "Waterless Mountain" by Laura Armer. "Hans Brinker," "Tales of the Iliad and the Odyssey, "Gulliver's Travels" are as universally loved today as in years that have passed.

Interdependence Of Nations

And now let's turn to the "practical" books. In the industrial series, "Made in France," "Made in Mexico," "Made in Austria and Germany," Susan Cowles Smith makes us again aware of the interdependence of nations. William C. White, in "Made in Russia," presents a picture of the industrial undertakings of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and at the same time shows the influence of Old Russia. The author portrays the beauty, the strangeness, the strength, and the struggles of the children of the Soviet state.

Children give to nations the characteristics and attributes they associate with the fiction children about whom they read. The Netherlands of Hans Brinker is the home of the courageous; England, of the persevering; Sweden, of the strong; Spain of the polite. Therefore, we are especially interested in the books that have been translated from other languages into English.

Madam Halphen-Istel of the French Bureau of Education has said, "Every time we give our children a good and beautiful book of foreign origin, we are working for internationalism in the highest sense of the word." Foreign nations as well as the United States are rich in juvenile literature. True, the best in foreign juvenile literature may not always have been translated for us; neither has the best in our juvenile literature, perhaps, always been translated into foreign languages. Foreign classics enable the children of one land to enter sympathetically into the lives and customs of the children of other lands and learn their mental habits. Perhaps the lack of such understanding has been partially responsible for some of our national diplomatic errors. I can recommend nothing better therefore, than "Heidi," "The Hay Village Children," Hans Andersen's Fairy Tales; "Our Children," "The Adventures of Pinocchio," and "The Wonderful Adventures of Nils." For as our children of English-speaking lands read these books, written by authors of other nations, they enter into the very lives of the children of Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, France, Italy, and Sweden.

World Peace And Friendship

Fourth, we have books that deal directly with the subject of world peace and co-operation. "Through the Gateway," by Florence Brewer Boeckel, is a book of stories, poems, and dialogues which give the child the idea that the earth belongs to all. Perhaps the future leaders of nations might find the solution of their national problems by reading "The Yellow Bird," by Kathleen Field. In the pages of "A Little Book of the League of Nations," we see the League serving not only as the machinery of consultation among the nations, but as the greatest social service center of the world. We see the League controlling the drug traffic, improving working conditions, and caring for thousands of refugees. In "Cease Firing," Winifred Hulbert weaves dramatic stories about actual incidents in the League's history. We feel the anguish hidden in the heart of Fat'meh, the Persian child who works on the rug looms, when she says of her little brother, "Three years of happiness before Rasul must learn the 'Song of the Knots' !"

Merely giving to our children books that develop international attitudes, does not of course in itself replace all hate and suspicion with love and good will. However, we know that in so doing we have the means of making a substantial contribution to world friendship and harmonious living. The emotions of children are gentle, their thought is adjustable, their impressions are unbiased; and upon these qualities, international co-operation is largely dependent.

Here Is Your Book List

For Young Children (3-8 Years)

d'Aulaire, Ingri—"Children of the Northlights," Viking Press, $2.
d'Aulaire, Ingri—"Ola," Doubleday, $2.
France, Anatole—"Our Children," Duffield, $2.50.
King, Marian—"Kees & Kleintje," Whitman, $2.
LaVarre, Andre—"Johnny Round the World," Simon & Schuster, $2.
Petersham, Maud—"Miki," Doubleday, $2.
Petersham, Maud—"Miki & Mary," Viking Press, $2.50.

For Intermediate Children (9-11 Years)

Armer, Laura — "Waterless Mountain," Longmans, $2.50.
Brann, Esther—"Lupe Goes to School," Macmillan, $2.25.
Collodi, C.—"Pinocchio," Whitman, $1.25.
Dodge, Mary Mapes — "Hans Brinker," Whitman, $1.25.
Lagerloff, Selma—"Wonderful Adventures of Nils," Doubleday, $2.50.
Lucas, E. C.—"The Slowcoach," Macmillan, $2.
Siebe, Josephine—"Hay Village Children," Houghton, $2.
Smith, Susan Cowles—"Made in France," Knopf, $2.
Smith, Susan Cowles—"Made in Mexico," Knopf, $1.50.
Smith, Susan Cowles—"Made in Germany and Austria," Minton, $1.50.
Sypri, Johanna—"Heidi," Houghton, $2.50.
White, W. C.—"Made in Russia," Knopf, $2.

For Junior High

Boeckel, Florence—"Through the Gateway," Macmillan, $.72.
Bradfield, King B.—"A Little Book of the League of Nations," Librarie Kundig, 1 Place du Lac, Geneva, 2 Swiss francs, or from British League of Nations Union, 15 Grosvenor Crescent, London, England.
Field, Kathleen—"Yellow Bird," Oxford Press," $2.
Hulbert, Winifred—"Cease Firing," Macmillan," $1.50.
Swift, Jonathan — "Gullivar's Travels," Dutton, $3.
Wiese, Kurt—"Young Fu of the Upper Yangtze," Winston, $2.50.

Additional Books (Not Mentioned in Article)

For Small Child

Bemelmans, Ludwig — "Hansi," Viking Press, $2.

For Intermediate Child

Adams, J. D.—"Vaino, a Boy of New Finland," Dutton, $2.
Burglon, Nora—"Children of the Soil," Doubleday, $2.
Chrisman, A. B.—"Shen of the Sea," Dutton, $2.
Lattimore, Eleanor—"Little Pear," Harcourt, $2.
Perkins, Lucy F.—"Swiss Twins," Houghton, $1.75.
Singer, Carolyn—"Boomba," Holiday House, $1.75.

For Junior High

Field, Rachel—"Hitty," Macmillan, $2.
Kelly, Eric P.—"Trumpeter of Krakow," Macmillan, $2.50.
Van Loon—"Story of Mankind," Boni, $2.50.

Courtesy of the Viking Press, New York

Lapp Village School in "Children of the Northlights," a Colorful Picture Book by Ingri and Edgar Parin d'Aulaire

Upper Row, Left to Right: Courtesy of John C. Winston Co., Philadelphia; Viking Press, New York; E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.
Lower: Holiday House, New York

The Four Illustrations Shown Here Are From Current Books Which Have Been Reviewed on the Children's Page or Young Folks' Page. Upper Left—"Sidsel Longskirt and Solve Suntrap, Two Children of Norway," by Hans Aanrud, Illustrated by Ingri and Edgar Parin d'Aulaire. Center—"The Good Master," by Kate Seredy, Illustrated by Author. A Story of a Boy in Hungary. Right—"The Turf-Cutter's Donkey," a Story Laid in Ireland, by Patricia Lynch, Illustrated by Jack B. Yeats. Below—"Boomba Lives in Africa," by Caroline Singer and Cyrus Baldridge

Does Your Child Read Easily?

By Florence Piper Tuttle

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THROUGH the questionnaire published last spring (March 12, 1935) in the Monitor, the following questions have been sent to me, which I am answering in this issue.

What are some of the reading skills which an average child should attain by the close of the primer period?

A child of average ability at the close of the primer period should be able:

1. To open his book properly and turn to the given page.
2. To study the pictures to learn what the story is about, where it happens, how many people are in the story, etc.
3. To read and respond to questions in which the primer content and vocabulary are used.
4. To have a sight vocabulary of at least 100 words.
5. To read signs, bulletins, notices, and other types of incidental reading.
6. To illustrate or interpret parts of stories after reading them silently.
7. To select his own stopping point when reading a story orally, viz.: "What part of the story tells about the little pig?" (Child reads.) "What part best describes the picture?" (Child reads that part.)
8. To find sentences, phrases, or words which answer direct questions about the stories.
9. To be able to keep the place without a liner or marker.
10. To read silently with little or no lip movement or finger pointing.

For Plodding Word Readers

Several of my children are slow, plodding word readers. What can I do to help them?

The following suggestions have been offered by teachers of experience as aids in helping word readers.

1. Have the children see groups of words about the classroom rather than single words—notices, signs, bulletin notices, etc.
2. A sane and wholesome use of phonetics. Instead of expecting a child to get the new word by sounding out each letter in succession, a teacher should give him the opportunity (a) to get the word by seeing it in meaningful content, (b) to recognize any familiar phonetic elements in the word. These elements may be a beginning blend, a middle vowel combination, or an ending phonogram.
3. To have the child read silently before he attempts to read aloud.
4. To have the child read to ask help of the teacher during his silent study. The teacher helps the child with the difficult word (a) by getting him to recognize it through context meaning or by asking a thought question, (b) by seeing in the word certain familiar phonetic elements.
5. To get the child to frame the sentences, phrases, or words rather than to point to them.
6. To get the children in the habit of recognizing new words from the *thought* rather than the *form* side, viz.: a *brown* hen—"Who can frame the word that tells us the color of the hen?"
7. The teacher herself is the best example for the children's correct reading. If she points out single words with her pointer, so will the children. If the pointer is used, it should glide under the entire phrase or sentence or should be held horizontally under the entire phrase or sentence. Instead of pointing to one word, the entire arm should swing under the phrase or sentence, that the eyes may take in groups of words.

I find my fourth-grade children write a more clever and more original composition when I read them several good models of composition in developing my lesson. Is it permissible to have children see such models and where may they be found?

Most experienced teachers have found that a model not only clarifies the purpose of the lesson for the child but that it gives him a better idea of what is meant by the use of 'choice words,' 'an apt ending to a story,' 'a concise description,' 'lack of waste words,' etc. The teacher usually discusses these requirements with the children when reading the model compositions. Excellent models for composition may be found in "Speaking and Writing English," Sheridan (Sanborn); "Daily Life Language Series," Lyman, Johnson and McGregor (Ginn); "Growth in English," Simpson (Newson); "English in Action," Tressler (Heath); "Self-Improvement in English," Davis, (Doubleday); The Watch Tower, a magazine published by the sixth grade, Horace Mann School, New York City; and in some of the best courses of study in English like those put out by departments of instruction at Trenton, N. J., Detroit, Mich., Cleveland, Ohio, Kansas City, Mo.

I find some language games do not seem to work with my children. What is the difference between a good and a poor language game?

No child becomes correct of speech simply by repeating desired phrases over and over again. Many so-called language games are not games at all, but devices to repeat certain set phrases or sentences over and over. The time could much better be spent in interesting, purposeful talk. Before using any language game, the teacher could well afford to ask herself these two questions: (1) Is the speech to be taught an important factor in this grade? (2) Is the imaginary situation enough like real life to offer ground for the belief that the children will use the drill phrases outside the drill period? An interesting book of worthwhile language games called, "Language Through Stories and Drills," by Croker and Jones, is published by Stephen Daye Press, Brattleboro, Vt.

Building Up Interest

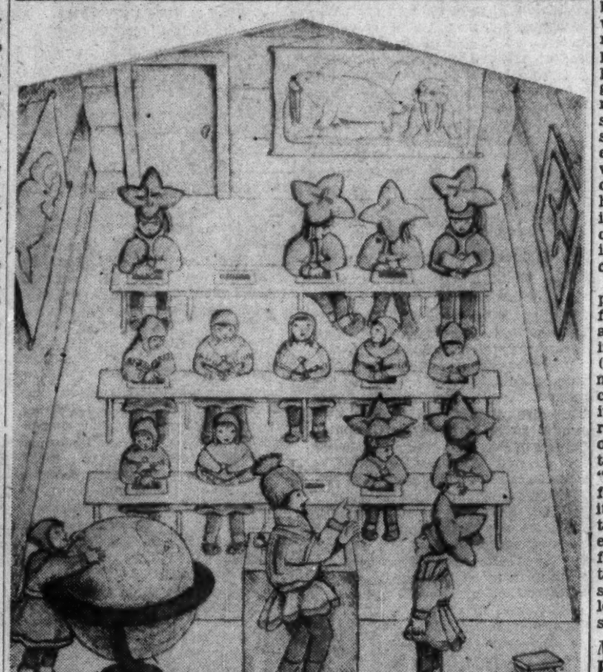
What can be done with a child who seems to lack all interest in reading?

In nine cases out of ten, a lack of interest in reading is due to the fact that the teacher or parent has overemphasized the habits and skills in reading and underemphasized the building up of right attitudes toward reading. When a child has no interest in reading, the main objective of the teacher for a time must be to build up an interest in reading. Perhaps, she can get the child to bring in materials, to make a report with a newspaper clipping, to find information needed in building a project, to read a short story before the Reading Club, to take charge of the bulletin board, to find how a certain story ends, to draw a picture from a written direction etc. Through any of these channels, the teacher can stimulate in the child an interest in reading.

I have children in my fifth and sixth grades who make a poor attack on a study assignment. Is there anything that can be done to help them?

Usually the trouble is that the material is too difficult or that the assignment given is too indefinite. If the teacher would adjust her reading material to meet the ability of the pupil and also make her assignment clear and definite to meet his ability, she would witness a change. Possibly, too, the child in question needs more opportunity for planning, like

1. Reading to find definite answers to questions.
2. Cataloguing stories in a book.
3. Finding information that will help in making a sand-table project or like activities.
4. Finding paragraphs that prove statements.
5. Finding the parts that would be best to dramatize.



Courtesy of the Viking Press, New York

Lapp Village School in "Children of the Northlights," a Colorful Picture Book by Ingri and Edgar Parin d'Aulaire

Viking Press

Decoration From Kate Seredy's "The Good Master"

Building a Personal Library

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SO MUCH happiness is found in books that schools and homes do well early to encourage the child to begin a personal library. The viewpoint should be established that books are precious and personal possessions.

A certain lad in a certain school whose finances were limited was somewhat of a problem to his teachers. A wise teacher dug out the fact that this boy was keenly enthusiastic about forestry. He read all the books he could get hold of on the subject, but arithmetic, English and history, as such did not seem to appeal. He sold papers every evening on the corner, and twice a week or oftener he went to the movies.

This teacher took the boy one afternoon to a second-hand bookstore. The teacher loaned the lad a dollar and together they bought six books. "I know that bookseller reduced his prices as he watched Jimmy's face," the teacher told his principal later.

That ended the school's problem as far as Jimmy was concerned. He didn't go to the movies until his dollar was repaid. Then he saved his money and bought more books. When Jimmy gets to the State University he will be ready for the forestry course, and his personal library will mean a great deal to him. He brings the subject into his school work now, and his teachers tie up forestry with his work in every way possible. Right now, he is making a collection of native woods to present to the school museum.

One of the best ways to encourage personal library building is through a hobby interest. I hope that some day each school will run a small bookstore as a school activity, and boys and girls will be given an opportunity to spend their money for a book which lasts a lifetime, instead of wasting it on the more worthless movies and on trashy magazines. The school has a high responsibility in this matter.

H. S. P.

Mostly an Editorial Note

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Readers of "The Parent":

Having acted as silent chairman (or umpire perhaps) during the interesting discussion of whether or not to teach a child to turn the other cheek under all circumstances no matter what happens to him, your Editor is now going to sum up the discussion a bit and clarify a few points that we feel must be straightened out.

We have come to this, largely because two letters have come in which show that the writers have misconceptions concerning the viewpoints expressed and concerning the purpose of the Education page in giving space to this discussion. "Just recently the Education page of our splendid newspaper has in two separate issues contained letters eulogising and upholding boxing," writes one of these honestly troubled correspondents. And at the end of his letter, he says, " . . . the Monitor is publishing letters upholding a so-called sport the brutality of which is being increasingly exposed and condemned."

We are glad this came up, because perhaps we have not made sufficiently clear, that "The Parent" is an exchange of experiences and not in any sense an editorial column (although your Editor is at the moment being editorial in it). Letter columns in newspapers are not editorial columns. They report and record the experiences and opinions of readers. The letter section on the Editorial Page carries the note: "This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers." Following the two times that people took the opinions expressed in the Youth Round Table for editorial opinion or approval on the part of this paper we ran a similar line at the beginning of that letter column. Possibly we should do so with "The Parent."

More Than One Viewpoint

In replying to a letter on any subject in the Parent column, it is safe to take for granted that other letters expressing different viewpoints on this same subject have also been printed. For instance, the readers who were troubled over the use of defensive boxing would not have been troubled, we think, if they could have read some of the letters that took the opposite viewpoint. We wish we could print in the same edition all sides of the same question; but by the very nature of things one letter brings another, and the discussion goes on for sometimes several weeks.

It is our thought anyway that no one letter answers a question completely. The idea of a group discussion is to pool thoughts and experiences, and if we are all open minded and searching for the best solutions, we may end up with quite another viewpoint from that of our own letter. This, indeed, is a chief value of giving space to group discussion.

Actual Practice Reported

In general, we can gain the most help from group discussion and give the most help to it, in the case of "The Parent," if we deal, not with theory but with practice. Take the present subject. We believe that not one of our Parent column readers holds the conviction that "fighting back," as someone called it, is the ideal way. We want always to turn the other cheek and to teach our children to do so. Granted, then. How do you carry it out in your case, with your child? And what are the results?

The discussion was led off by a father who said that as a boy taught always to do so, he had suffered untold fear and a sense of inferiority when he had to make his way among boys who had been brought up differently. Determined to spare his own boy from this, he taught him some defensive boxing, and talked the whole thing out with him. One of our troubled readers has gained the idea that you parents (and this page) have "eulogized boxing as a sport." We ourselves do not find this to have been your viewpoint and think you did not mean to give that impression.

This same troubled reader, who formerly had charge of physical and recreational work in the British Navy, gives the helpful idea:

"As far as schoolboy fights are concerned here is the method I employed at a naval training school for boys. If any two were caught scrapping they were brought into the gymnasium and made to fight it out to a finish—with bare fists. When they had had enough they sometimes presented a somewhat sorry appearance but neither of them ever wanted to fight afterwards. There were a thousand boys in that school, yet these affairs did not average one a month, and the physique and morale of that naval training school were fine."

This same plan, you remember, was given as the experience of some of the others who wrote in. Your Editor knows of a Junior High School principal who is doing this, and a private school headmaster who has done it for a long time. In both cases bare fists were used at first, and changed to boxing gloves and regular boxing rules (which were felt to be more impersonal) for safety and to keep tempers out of it. Boxing is not in either case considered a sport.

We ourselves were present at a Parent Teacher meeting last year when this subject came up. Parents of the boys were pleased with the results. They said it had largely done away with promiscuous attacks on the playfield and on the streets, and had taught the boys who were attacked or who did not believe in fighting, at least to keep tempers and resentment out of it by substituting a combat based on rules. (This, historically, takes us back to society under the duel.)

We reiterate that the better way, to our thinking, is to turn the other cheek. We know you all agree to that. Perhaps the column should give space only to letters telling how this method has worked. Happily we had some to print. But it was your Editor's thought that this question, all too fundamental and persistent in parents' experience, needed frank discussion on the basis of what has worked and what hasn't—and why.

A Persistent World Problem

We probably all realize that this is not alone a parent-boy problem but a persistent world problem. We don't believe in war. There are nations that do. We have to meet them on the playfield (world trade, etc.). As a world we are not yet experienced in successful methods. Organization has proved a step.

But if we teach organization we must be sure that our boys do not do it in the spirit of the gang, bringing about gang war. That is why your Editor feels that hearing parents' and teachers' experiences is valuable. Then, in the case of the individual boy in one's charge, one must do what seems right under the circumstances, considering the boy's own needs and stage of progress.

Another subject which might too easily develop into a clash of "opinions" instead of a pooling of helpful experience, is the one going on in this column on football. Here again, there may be many who do not believe in football for children. But it is not so much the beliefs that will help. It is your practical success in carrying them through with your child. Let us keep our discussions on that basis, and they should prove most helpful.—M. J. T.

Teaching Them To Be Good Listeners

Texas

Dear Friends:

I want to express my gratitude for the page in the Saturday, Oct. 26th Monitor, "Teaching a Child to Hear the Sounds of the Silences." I have appreciated so much the spirit of it, and especially the photograph "Learning to Be Good Listeners and Sharers. Taken at St. Margaret's School (Episcopal)."

The peaceful room brought to my mind the question: "Why do people have to talk when listening to a radio, or any kind of music, for that matter. When one attends a symphony orchestra, no one is allowed, or wishes, to talk or whisper. Why cannot it be the same in private assemblies?

I wish some Monitor reader of this column would give a helpful thought on how to handle a situation where some wish to be silent and listen and others do not.

I wanted you to hear from one who values every day the wonderful ideas put forth in The Christian Science Monitor.

(Mrs.) C. M. N.

With the Help Of Maps

The World Is a Book

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the best ways to help a child enjoy his school work and gain better understanding of his lessons is by interesting him in a study of maps. Once a boy or girl finds out the fascination of maps, old and new, maps of trains, bus and airplane routes, and maps of mountain tops, ocean bed and hidden cities, he or she has a hobby that will bring enjoyment and education for many years. And a child with this sort of hobby learns the value of quiet hours, and consideration for others who like to do great things.

Private Collections

Children are being helped to be book-conscious and have their own rooms in libraries, bookstores especially arranged for them, and their own private bookshelves at home. Maps are natural allies of books. A corner of a child's bookcase can be devoted to maps that will illustrate and complement his studies and activities, and that will lead his thought into adventures and researches of his own. A map chosen for its artistic effect or its colors, its historical interest, or its pictorial qualities, if framed and hung on the wall, makes a delightful decoration for a child's room. There are maps showing the locality of famous stories, the background of certain books, and national maps of authors and characters who have made their country famous.

A scrapbook of maps may be long in the making, for it is not always easy to acquire various types of maps small enough for its pages; but its unusual interest will well repay the efforts spent on it. Old books sometimes hold odd maps hidden in their pages, and both children and adults may find map treasures in out-of-date encyclopedias, ancient Bible commentaries and schoolbooks of former times. Newspapers sometimes show copies of old maps that have aroused public interest, or those that accompany current events and international affairs. Occasionally a magazine will illustrate an article by a map drawn with precision and skill.

Bypaths To Explore

Once started, the search reveals new bypaths worth exploring and adds, as one wishes, either knowledge of many subjects or extensive data on one selected topic. At first the children will probably enjoy collecting anything that has map form, but as they become better versed in "mapology" their collection may center on maps of ocean or land, of ancient dynasties in fancy or fact, the first crude attempts of older mapmakers or the latest intricate exquisite result of the modern cartographer.

With the help of maps the world becomes like an open book, more wonderful than a child can realize. He sees exposed by line and curve the arrangement of sea floor and mountain range, of geological strata and lands far away in their connection with his own place on the map of the world.

L. L. R.

One of five little articles advertised to run on the Saturdays in November.

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Oakland Group Fosters Ideals Of Brotherhood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—This community may boast of an organization which has as its purpose the promotion of a "practical democracy." The group is known as the American Institute of Fraternal Citizenship, Inc.

The basic idea of the organization is the fostering of the brotherhood of man. But it is not a religious order in the sense of catering to any one creed or belief. Rather, it is dedicated to promoting friendliness and understanding among all classes.

Since its inception in 1916, the organization has grown from a mere "handful" to a point where several hundred persons monthly are helped to meet their problems, and to come by a realization of the cultural and ethical values of life.

All Are Welcome

The unemployed, the destitute, the foreign-born, and others belonging to underprivileged groups are welcomed. Food, clothing and shelter are dispensed to those in need. But assistance does not stop with this catering to material comforts. Instead, these personal contacts serve as a means of inducing these people to attend classes in citizenship, English, public speaking, music, and the arts—the instruction of which is free.

In addition, two weekly "community evenings" are held. One, a midweek affair, is attended largely by families and their friends. This meeting is marked by entertainment and a dinner. A small charge is made for the latter, but those unable to pay are not turned away. They are fed, and are permitted to work out the payment by doing odd jobs.

The other meeting is devoted to entertainment and a lecture. The purpose of these gatherings is to bring persons from various groups together, and to further a common understanding. Funds for these activities are obtained by donations from interested persons of cash, clothes and food, and by the collection of a small monthly dues fee from those active in the organization.

Founder and Director

Felix Schreiber, who migrated to the United States from Russia, when he was about 15 years of age, is the founder and general director of the organization. After graduating from the University of California, Mr. Schreiber obtained a position in the Oakland Vocational High School, teaching a class in Americanization and citizenship. This was in 1916, when war hysteria was beginning to make itself felt throughout the nation.

Mr. Schreiber saw in the situation an opportunity to put into practice his beliefs. "I had always dreamed of America," he said, in explaining how he came to undertake his present work, "as a land of ideals, of opportunity and freedom.

"There was much talk at the time of America being a 'dollar chasing' country, of being interested only in materialistic values. I conceived it as my mission to counteract this propaganda; to point out what America really stood for.

Teaching Patriotism

"I began teaching my pupils patriotism—patriotism in the sense of ideals. My class soon became known as the 'Patriots,' and for a time was viewed with a good deal of skepticism by outsiders. But our numbers increased rapidly. Within a few months my original group of 20 had grown to about 700.

"We moved into larger quarters, and held weekly meetings. Civic leaders became interested, and lent us their co-operation. We took the name of the 'Sons and Daughters of Washington,' as symbolic of our ideals."

This auspicious beginning, which may be attributed in part to the turmoil of war days, enabled Mr. Schreiber to launch his movement upon a solid foundation, and to carry on during the intervening years.

Name Is Changed

As soon as the movement had gained community recognition, downtown quarters were opened. In 1926, the organization was incorporated as the American Institute of Fraternal Citizenship. Membership cards were issued, and monthly dues were levied upon those able to pay. But inability to pay does not deter one from receiving assistance.

This fact was manifested during the depression years of 1929 to 1933. Mr. Schreiber estimates that throughout this period his organization fed on the average of 600 to 700 persons daily. No one was turned away. Many of these persons were also supplied with shelter, and, in some instances, with clothing.

Mr. Schreiber envisions the spread of his organization throughout the United States, and into foreign lands. "We hope eventually to establish centers similar to the one we have here in other cities. And, of course, we hope to go on from there into other countries."

Douai Version Translated From Latin

Roman Catholic Authorities Sought Speedy Abolishment of 'False and Impious Translations'—New Testament Issued at Rheims in 1582 —Old Testament Not Published Until 1609

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World
Forty-Eighth of 54 Articles
By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS THE tide of religious prestige ebbed and flowed between Protestant and Roman Catholic, striking reversals occurred in the positions of the two groups. During the reign of Queen Mary, many Protestants had fled for safety to the Continent, but under Elizabeth's stand for Protestantism, many Roman Catholics in England took the same course. While the Geneva group that brought out a translation of the Bible had as their chief aim to bring Protestant England in line with Continental Calvinism, the Roman Catholic refugees gathered at Douai strove, under Jesuit influence, to bring Roman Catholic England into conformity with the Roman Church.

To carry out this purpose, they undertook to produce a translation of the Bible which should more nearly conform to these views than any that had hitherto been published. Moreover, it did not seem to be consistent for the Roman Catholic body to accept and adopt a Bible translated into English by those who were in such complete disagreement with the cardinal doctrines of the Church at Rome.

They still held to the theory that, as stated in the Douai version, to give the Scriptures to the common people was to cast "the holy to dogges and pearles to hogges." One cannot but wonder how such characterization appealed to the masses who were to be reached by the word of God.

Founded English College

In 1568, the Romanists who as refugees had settled in Douai, a city of Flanders, founded there an English College. Already this city was a center of learning, being the seat of a university which Philip of Spain had established in 1562. An Oxford man, William Allen, founder of the college, afterward Cardinal, determined to publish a Bible in English for Roman Catholics who spoke the English language. Gregory Martin, another Oxford graduate, assumed charge of the work. He was assisted by Richard Bristow and probably by other Englishmen, among them Dr. James Reynolds and Dr. Worthington.

Political disturbance in Flanders caused the work to be transferred to Rheims in 1578. Four years later, the entire work of translation had been completed and the New Testament was published. It bore the legend, "Printed at Rhemes by Iohn Fogny, 1582, Cvm privilegio." It was the avowed purpose of its translators to hasten the "speedy abolishing of a number of false and impious translations put forth by sundry sectes, and for the better preservation or reclaime of many good soules endangered thereby."

Translated From Jerome's Version

The translation of the Old Testament was also completed, but its publication was delayed because of lack of funds. To modern scholars it seems more than passing strange that the Church at Rome should have permitted to languish an enterprise which had for its avowed purpose the countervailing of the work of the Reformers in circulating the Scriptures among the people. Not until 1609 was the Old Testament published.

As would be expected, the translation was made from Jerome's Latin version. It stated on its title page: "The Holle Bible Faithfully Translated into English out of the authentical Latin." The contention that Jerome's translation, having been made from very early manuscripts, was more accurate than any manuscripts in Greek or Hebrew available in the sixteenth century, is worthy of some consideration. This contention, however, is based upon the assumption that Jerome's translation had come down through the centuries without substantial change, an assumption without supporting proof.

A Version of a Version

In view of the known changes that other Scriptural texts have undergone, it seems reasonable to conclude that the Vulgate is not an exception. In fact, the Council of Trent, in 1546, at which the Church finally gave its stamp of approval to the Canon, recognized that in adopting the Vulgate there was need of carefully examining the text in order to insure that the versions then extant were accurate reproductions of the originals. Dr. Moulton has characterized the Douai text as "literal and (as a rule if not always) scrupulously faithful and exact."

In general, it may be said to follow the Latin version with complete faithfulness. For this reason, instead of presenting a new and inspiring rendition of the original texts, it may be justly described as a version of a version.

Dr. Baikie, who takes a strong position as to the lack of accuracy and hence as to the value of this version, points to the rendition of the Twenty-third Psalm: "Thou hast fatted my head with oyle: and my chalace inebriating how goodlie is it! . . . And that I may dwel in the house of our Lord, in longitude of dayes."

A familiar passage from Paul's pen reads thus: "Our wrestling is not against flesh and bloud: but against Princes and Potestats, against the rectors of the world of this darkenes, against the spirituals of wickednes in the celestials." Dr. Baikie cites another bit, Isaiah XIII: 21: "The Syrach owls shall answer, and mermaids in the temples of pleasure."

Sharp Criticism of Notes

Of the copious notes accompanying the translations, it may be said that they manifestly carry out the purpose of the projecters of the enterprise. Fair judgment as to their accuracy and worth can be arrived at only by comparing them with the notes of the Geneva Bible. Such comparisons, it seems, can lead to but one conclusion: That the Douai translators had the purpose, primarily, of promoting certain views regarding the Scriptures rather than the bringing out of a more perfect rendition of the early sources, Greek and Hebrew.

Soon after the appearance of the Douai version, Fuller, eminent Bible scholar, printed a sharp criticism of many of the marginal notes of the New Testament. Later in parallel columns he issued the second edition of the Bishops' Bible and the Rheims New Testament. It is said that the result was to make popular this version of the New Testament. At least it was reprinted three times in 68 years, while the Old Testament was printed but once in that period.

Lewis Resigns His A. F. of L. Position

(Continued from Page 1)

lication of the railroad unions, termed it an "unprecedented" action. During the convention Mr. Lewis had submitted a list of 102 charges against the federation leadership for alleged failure to carry out the mandates of the previous convention. Mr. Green's inserts constitute a point by point rebuttal.

Lewis Charged Failure

They concern such subjects as "a more social approach to the administration of relief," an investigation of the national civic federation, appointment of a Negro labor organizer, federation activity in behalf of the six-hour-day bill for railroad workers, and the Wagner-Connery Labor Relations Act. In each instance Mr. Lewis had charged failure to do what should have been done and what had been pledged.

At the time of the convention the charges were ignored by the leadership. The answer comes as an afterthought which properly speaking had no place in the actual proceedings of the convention.

Failure of the convention to consider the claims of the industrial unionists led two weeks ago to the formation of a "committee for industrial organization," a group under Mr. Lewis' leadership which will undertake to foster the doctrine of industrial unions throughout American labor.

The inference drawn from the timing of the various developments is that Mr. Green's reply was decided upon after Mr. Lewis had undertaken to take his case directly to labor through a medium independent of the federation.

That the breach is now complete is at this time an unwarranted assumption. The United Mine Workers are still theoretically in the federation. But ultimate failure on its part to follow the indicated direction of its president would constitute something very close to a repudiation of his doctrines.

Foes of Sales Tax Attack Ohio Levy From Three Sides

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 23 (AP)—Three forces concentrated fire today on Ohio's 3 per cent general sales tax, source of $38,000,000 in revenue in 42 weeks.

A tax official immediately rose to defend it against a challenge of its constitutionality in the state Supreme Court, a demand of 4000 farmers to exempt "necessities of life," and a request of county treasurers for a reduction to 2 per cent.

Carlton S. Dargusch, vice chairman of the state tax commission, expressed belief the tax "is constitutional, without a doubt."

"But if it isn't," he added, "we can write a new sales tax law which will be constitutional."

The farmers, delegates to the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation Convention, adopted a resolution demanding substitution of a net income tax for the sales tax.

A Summit County (Akron) farmer, Michael L. Fox, entered in the Supreme Court a motion for review of an Appellate Court decision holding the law valid.

The State Association of County Treasurers urged reduction to 2 per cent when Rep. Earl E. Thomas told them the lower levy would produce as much as the present levy if exemptions were not allowed.

Prize for Millionth Visitor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23—A surprise awaits the millionth visitor to the Fels Planetarium in the Franklin Institute, who is expected to step through the doors before the end of the month. According to an announcement by W. Chattin Wetherill, vice-president of the institute, he will be awarded a family membership in it. The award will mark the official opening of the campaign to enroll 10,000 new members.

Women Urged to Aid In Finding Sure Way To Permanent Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—Calling upon women to attend the eleventh national conference on the cause and cure of war to be held here Jan. 21 to 24, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt warned them not to mistake the present conflict in Ethiopia as evidence that wars cannot be prevented.

"Know why the peace machinery failed to restrain Italy and join those who now are searching for methods to strengthen the weak places in this machinery," advised the veteran peace leader.

"War will end as certainly as the sun will rise tomorrow, but the only power that can and will drive it from the earth is the demand of public opinion," she declared. "Today public opinion is too illy informed, too uncertain, too hesitating to warrant a strong League of Nations or a courageous American Congress. Come to Washington for the eleventh conference on the cause and cure of war! Let us together find the sure road to permanent peace and set our feet on it."

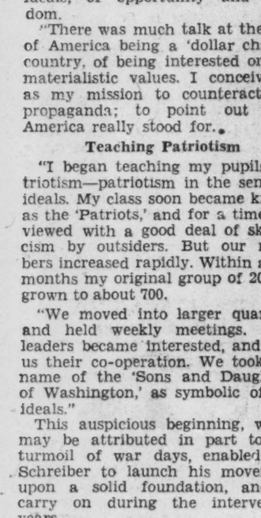
Leading speakers of this year's conference will include Miss Kathleen Courtney, organizer of the women's peace crusade in Great Britain, and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. A special effort will be made to increase the number of young women delegates to the conference.

The 11 member organizations which make up the conference are the American Association of University Women, Foreign Missions Conference of North America, Council of Women for Home Missions, General Federation of Women's Clubs, Young Women's Christian Association, National Council of Jewish Women, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, National League of Women Voters, National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, National Women's Conference of American Ethical Union and the National Women's Trade Union League.

Editor Brown Honored For Defense of Press

COLUMBIA, Mo., Nov. 23 (AP)—James Wright Brown, president of Editor and Publisher Co., New York City, was awarded the University of Missouri School of Journalism medal for distinguished service in journalism yesterday.

The citation commended him for: "Authentic defense of the press against private and public propagandists and against encroachments upon its liberty of truth and opinion as an essential instrument of democracy; for his brilliant assistance in giving newspaper men a national point of view against malicious local growths that might spread, and for news and problems of broad concern to the country."



Have you ever seen the wind make a "snow roller"? The wind in winter is often playful as well as boisterous and his antics result in many interesting effects. Charles Fitzhugh Talman, nationally known writer on weather subjects, introduces us to an interesting phenomenon of the winter wind in a playful mood, in an article in the December issue of

Nature Magazine

Interesting as fiction, timely, accurate, educational, are the entire contents of this issue. Sybil L. Daniels tells of the vivid story told by the tracks of birds and small mammals in the snow. John Lindsey Blackford contributes a story, "At the Ice King's Board," telling how the birds in winter meet their problems. Another story tells how to distinguish the various species of Christmas trees.

The truth about Nature told in a way that's different . . . is the essence of Nature Magazine. It's accurate as an encyclopedia, interesting as a story book. Special stories for young folks. A department for photographers.

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This special offer brings to your home the next five issues of Nature Magazine for the low price of $1. (The regular rate is $3 a year.) Send the coupon now so as to be sure of receiving the December issue.

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Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes—Boston	Mail Closes—New York
Europa*	N. Y'rk, Nov. 28, 12 m'dn't	Nov. 28, 1:00 pm	Nov. 28, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes—Boston	Mail Closes—New York
Manulani	San Francisco, Dec. 4	Nov. 29, 4:00 pm	Nov. 29, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco, Dec. 10	Dec. 5, 4:00 pm	Dec. 5, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro, Dec. 12	Dec. 7, 4:00 pm	Dec. 7, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes—Boston	Mail Closes—New York
President Hoover	San Francisco, Nov. 30	Nov. 25, 4:00 pm	Nov. 25, 7:30 pm
President Grant	Seattle, Dec. 7	Dec. 2, 4:00 pm	Dec. 2, 7:30 pm

*Subject to change.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ROOMS TO LET

MIAMI (Coconut Grove), FLA.—Desirable furnished room, twin beds, private home in lovely Coconut Grove section; breakfast optional. 3617 Bay View Road.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit knit sportswear suits, polo shirts, lingerie, skirts, blouses, hosiery direct from factory. Low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING COMPANY, Dept. A-106, Watertown, New York.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc., Realtors, 273 Harvard Street, Brookline. Asp. 1504.

BACK BAY SUITES

1-2-3 ROOMS in first class elevator bldgs modern improvements; refrigeration; also studio building with switchboard service. Coleman-Gilbert Assoc., 339 Huntington Ave., Boston Com. 3212

FLORIDA APARTMENTS

Christian Scientists preferred. Apply at Garage Apt. on premises. 535 10th Street So., St. Petersburg.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON—Centrally located in higher type bldg. All or part of lady's apt. Good housekeeping facilities. Com. 8153.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

WILLIAMS MOTOR SERVICE — Orlando's oldest and best automobile repair station. Don't fail to see us for first class service. 102 West Pine Street, Orlando, Fla.

BOARD—INSTRUCTION

LEISURELY projects for grown-ups who enjoy cultural associations in the country; current events, biography, Bible, languages, history; instruction in weaving and other crafts, art, music, dancing; friendly fireside conferences; tennis, riding, golf; Christian Science society near by; motor trips to Boston; Florida season for Christmas; long and short time arrangements; excellent food; a few private baths. Address FAITH BICKFORD, Sea Pines, Box 3, Brewster-on-Cape Cod, Mass.

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Lovely Individual Greetings, Written by MINNY M. H. AYERS
Especially for Monitor readers. French Folders, dainty hand colored designs, all different. Box of 12, assorted, $1.00
Request catalog magazines. HARRY O. ALEXANDER, Magazine Subscription Service, Arlington, Mass.

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15 West 67th, New York. ADULT AND CHILDREN'S DANCING. Tr. 7-9480.

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CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO. 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help, 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.) New York. Regent 4-2236.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

BOSTON—Full dress coat, $10, 38-40, pants free; tenor banjo, case, $40; Sun., evenings after 8, LON. 3026.

FURNITURE

FINE furniture, rugs, from wealthy homes, reasonable; special prices on new Simmons bedding, studio beds, twin beds. LLOYDS SALES ROOMS, 239 East 60th St., New York City.

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FOR SALE—Furniture of 1-room apartment, including office desk. Suite 708, 270 Huntington Ave., Boston.

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A COMPETENT young lady, executive type, normal school or college trained preferred; interesting work with fraternal and social organizations; references, ability and personality important factors; position entails traveling and is permanent. Apply: Miss LIPTON, Room 212, 295 Huntington Ave., Boston.

MAID for general work, around 45, capable, reliable and willing; family 3 adults; man and wife in business; good home; references. Tel. Sunday, Asp. 8407, or write Box V-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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SLEEP comfortably on our Southern Joy Inner Spring Mattress. RUSS MATTRESS CO., 1122 W. Church St., Orlando, Fla.

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BALDWIN, L. I., N. Y.—7 rooms attractively furnished, schools, church, transportation, garage, reasonable. 185 South Grand Ave. Freeport 2067.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, N. Y.—7-room, beautifully furnished house, near school, country club, transportation. Rockville Centre 3189 after 6:30 P. M.

JEWELERS

COME IN, see our fine line of diamonds, silverware, watches and jewelry. ARTHUR W PITT, 26 West Street, Boston

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

ORLANDO, FLA.—Kay & Co., Inc., do fine watch and jewelry repairing; a safe place to buy diamonds. 53 E. Church St.

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

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SALEM, MASS., 107 Columbus Avenue—Attractive private home for one person. Ref. exchanged. E. L. Harvey. Tel 5352-M

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United States and Canada

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FOR SALE—Rockport, Mass., between Norwood and Atlantic Avenues, residence, barn and about 12,000 sq. ft. land; Atlantic Ave. harbor lot about 1358 sq. ft.; Lands End Beach building and 4000 sq. ft. land. Inquire COMMERCIAL CABLE CO., Rockport.

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FISHER HILL, BROOKLINE, MASS.
Sunny, attractive 12-room house, 3 baths, shower; large lot, shade trees, shrubbery, garage, new oil burner; near car line; best private and public schools. Price was $23,500, now $12,800. Tel. Asp. 6600.

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37 W. NEWTON ST., $5, $6, $7, $8 week. $1 per person a day with bath, twin beds. Room here when in Boston. Conv. Com. 7500.

BOSTON, 204 Huntington Ave., Suite 3—Extremely pleasant room adjacent to bath; private apartment; conv. The Mother Church park. SYMMONDS, Com. 2643.

BOSTON—Light room in quiet home-like apartment; plenty of heat; privileges. Ken. 3659.

BOSTON, 222 Huntington Ave., Apt. 3. Opposite The Mother Church—Very desirable newly furn. rooms, quiet home. WARREN, COM. 7573.

BOSTON — Reduced home accommodations with and without board. SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St. Ken. 4033.

BOSTON—137 Bay State Road, water-side, warm comfortable rooms, reasonable; one with private bath. Mrs. Yeames.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Comfortable, attractive room, for business gentleman, modern improvements, running water, bath adjacent; quiet, private home; room service; residential tree lined street; central Brooklyn; near new subway; also small room; references exchanged. Phone Sterling 3-3905.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Rooms for women in apartment house above Harvard Square; privileges. Telephone Trowbridge 6607.

COCONUT GROVE (MIAMI), FLA.—Comfortable double room in private home, screened porch; adjacent bath; $12 per week. K. L. F., 2124 S. W. 21st Ave.

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA. 510 N. Halifax Rd.—Large furnished rooms, hot and cold water in each room, private baths. Phone 578-J. Peninsular side. Garages.

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BE NOBLE minded! Our own heart, and not other men's opinions of us, forms our true honor.—SCHILLER.

Daily Features

REAL glory springs from the silent conquest of ourselves; without that the conqueror is only the first slave.
—THOMSON

Monitor Movie Guide

'Splendor' Brings to the Screen An Original Story by Rachel Crothers

By E. C. S.

© United Artists Corp.

Miriam Hopkins, Joel McCrea and Helen Westley in a Scene From "Splendor"

Crime and Punishment (Columbia)—Josef von Sternberg returns to the forefront of directors with this fast-paced, powerful version of Dostoevsky's study of the gnawing of conscience which finally drives the student Raskolnikov to confess to a killing which he had attempted to rationalize as a benefit to humanity. Peter Lorre's performance as the student is something to be remembered. He has a good foil in the genial, dogged police inspector of Edward Arnold. Their long battle of wits brings many passages of sardonic humor into the tragic story. Mrs. Patrick Campbell makes a cameo portrait of the callous pawnbroker. The well-chosen cast includes Marian Marsh, Tala Birell, Elizabeth Risdon, Robert Allen, Douglass Dumbrille, Gene Lockhart, Johnny Arthur.

A Feather in Her Hat (Columbia)—Pauline Lord in a winning performance of the London tenement-districts mother who was determined that her son should become a gentleman. From I. A. R. Wylie's novel. Louis Hayward as the son and Basil Rathbone as his mentor assist in giving the film quality. Wendy Barrie, Billie Burke, Victor Varconi.

Frisco Kid (Warner)—James Cagney as leader of the underworld in the San Francisco days of the vigilantes, and Margaret Lindsay as daughter of an aristocratic newspaper owner. The gangster is supposed to be reformed by romance, and is then represented as having a vision of the great, peaceful city that is to be. Incredible, violent melodrama chiefly of interest to the Cagney following.

In Person (Warner)—"The Taming of the Shrew" again in the guise of a spoiled film beauty whom a man of the outdoor life treats rough. A farce not to be taken seriously, offering Ginger Rogers in a repertoire of fetching costumes, songs and dances. George Brent, Alan Mowbray, Grant Mitchell.

The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo (20th-Fox)—Deft romantic farce about an expatriate Russian in France who wins at baccarat and then is betrayed by an adventuress into returning to the gaming tables, there to lose according to the law of averages. Love reforms the adventuress in approved movie fashion. Ronald Colman's slightly artificial style is given an excellent setting in a pattern story that is managed with intelligence and taste. Joan Bennett, Colin Clive, Nigel Bruce, Montagu Love.

Mary Burns, Fugitive (Paramount)—The gangsters are still with us, and will be until Hollywood releases the last of a current batch of a dozen or so more films about killers. In this one Sylvia Sidney is supposed to be in love with a notorious gunman without suspecting his character. If you can swallow that, and enjoy thrills and shocks, there is plenty of viciousness to be witnessed before the girl finally frees herself from the crook by shooting him. Melvyn Douglas, Alan Baxter.

Navy Wife (20th-Fox)—Melodramatic romance about a wife who discovers after a drinking bout that her husband is worthy of her affection. This version of Kathleen Norris's novel, "Beauty's Daughter," reaches the screen as mediocre stuff. Claire Trevor, Ralph Bellamy, Ben Lyon.

Peter Ibbetson (Paramount)—Gary Cooper and Ann Harding as the lovers who meet in dreams to escape from the unhappiness of a mundane world. DuMaurier's romantic novel brought to the screen again with modifications of its melodramatic frenzies. Mr. Cooper, though miscast, will please his following. John Halliday, Ida Lupino, Dickie Moore, Virginia Weidler.

Show Them No Mercy (20th-Fox)—There is far too much killing in this gangster story to commend it to any but adult thrill-seekers. Here is the torture melodrama theme applied to kidnapping, involving an innocent young couple and their child in a train of vicious doings by thugs of the yellowest sort. Rochelle Hudson, Bruce Cabot.

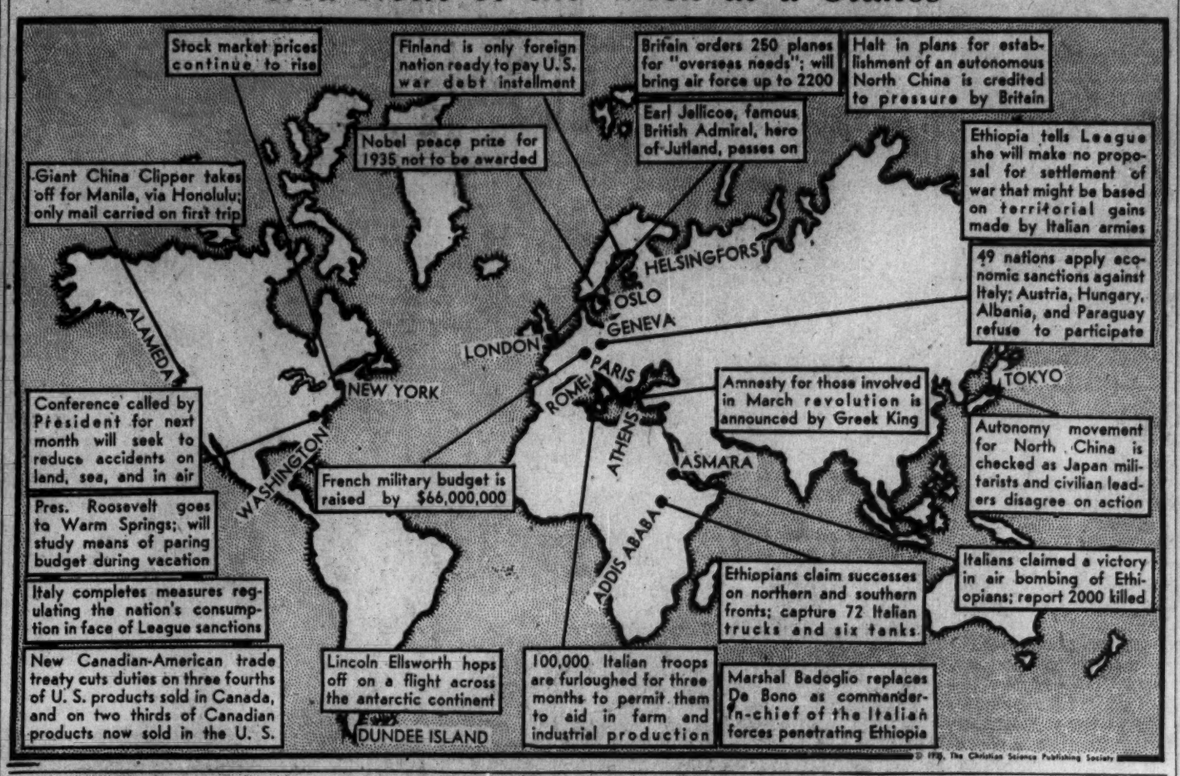
Spanish Cape Mystery (Republic)—Passable detective yarn for the easily pleased, with a wisecracking detective of the offensive smarty type, baiting a sheriff who is supposed to be funny because he isn't quite bright. Three murders and a job for the heroine as decoy to the killer. Helen Twelvetrees is a wasted talent in this sort of double-bill fodder. Donald Cook, Berton Churchill, Frank Sheridan.

Splendor (United Artists)—Miriam Hopkins as an indignant wife who finds herself regarded as just a bank balance by her husband and his family, nourishing her resentment, and pushed innocently into a compromising situation. A reconciliation fills out the pattern of sympathy-wringing circumstance that Rachel Crothers knew how to synthesize for the theater. She is now writing for the screen. Billie Burke, Katherine Alexander, Ruth Weston.

Three Orphan Kittens (United Artists)—Walt Disney hits his top note of fun in this Silly Symphony about the adventures of three kittens with a strawberry pie, a milk bottle and a player piano. Humor so adroitly set to music that we predict it will send tears of laughter running down your cheeks.

[This guide is printed Saturdays]

World News of the Week at a Glance


Stock market prices continue to rise
Finland is only foreign nation ready to pay U. S. war debt installment
Britain orders 250 planes for "overseas needs"; will bring air force up to 2200
Halt in plans for establishment of an autonomous North China is credited to pressure by Britain
Earl Jellicoe, famous British Admiral, hero of Jutland, passes on
Nobel peace prize for 1935 not to be awarded
Giant China Clipper takes off for Manila, via Honolulu; only mail carried on first trip
Ethiopia tells League she will make no proposal for settlement of war that might be based on territorial gains made by Italian armies
49 nations apply economic sanctions against Italy; Austria, Hungary, Albania, and Paraguay refuse to participate
Amnesty for those involved in March revolution is announced by Greek King
Autonomy movement for North China is checked as Japan militarists and civilian leaders disagree on action
Conference called by President for next month will seek to reduce accidents on land, sea, and in air
French military budget is raised by $66,000,000
Pres. Roosevelt goes to Warm Springs; will study means of paring budget during vacation
Italy completes measures regulating the nation's consumption in face of League sanctions
Ethiopians claim successes on northern and southern fronts; capture 72 Italian trucks and six tanks.
Italians claimed a victory in air bombing of Ethiopians; report 2000 killed
New Canadian-American trade treaty cuts duties on three fourths of U. S. products sold in Canada, and on two thirds of Canadian products now sold in the U. S.
Lincoln Ellsworth hops off on a flight across the antarctic continent
100,000 Italian troops are furloughed for three months to permit them to aid in farm and industrial production
Marshal Badoglio replaces De Bono as commander-in-chief of the Italian forces penetrating Ethiopia
HELSINGFORS
OSLO
GENEVA
LONDON
PARIS
ROME
ATHENS
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
ALAMEDA
TOKYO
ASMARA
ADDIS ABABA
DUNDEE ISLAND

Worth Knowing

NOT COUNTING THOSE COMPLETED YESTERDAY, THERE ARE MORE THAN 318,000 FILLING STATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES
GAS
U.S. HIGHWAYS

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Daily Anecdote

Pearls From Jenny

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Luigi Lablache heard Jenny Lind's voice, on the occasion of a rehearsal at the Opera House, he was charmed and delighted with her singing. He rushed over to her and enthusiastically exclaimed: "Give me your hand! Every note in your voice is a pearl."

"Give me your hat," requested the singer. He complied. And placing it to her mouth, she sang a roulade as only she could sing it. Then, handing him his hat, she said: "Here is a hatful of pearls for you."

A True Life

GO NOT so far out of your path for a truer life; keep strictly onward in that path alone which your genius points out; do the things which lie nearest to you, but which are difficult to do; live a purer, a more thoughtful and laborious life, more true to your friends and neighbors, more noble and magnanimous. —*H. D. Thoreau.*

In Lighter Vein

Testing Himself

"Hi," shouted the greengrocer to the small boy loitering near the apple barrel, "are ye tryin' tae take an apple?"

"Na, I wis tryin' not to."—*Scots' Calendar.*

The Cash

"Such an elephant must cost a great deal."

"Yes; I wish I had the money to buy one."

"To buy one? What would you do with it?"

"Nothing. I only want the money." —*Neue Illustrierte Zeitung.*

Would You Believe It!

A new idea in scarecrows was being demonstrated at an agricultural show.

"Is it very efficient?" queried a farmer.

"Efficient?" echoed the demonstrator. "Why, when first we tried it out not only did it scare the crows, but one old black fellow was so chastened that he brought back some corn he had taken three days before."—*Sydney Post-Record.*

Experienced

The mighty engines of the liner throbbed ceaselessly. The chief engineer wiped a perspiring forehead as he scowled at the pale-faced young man with the oil can.

"Look here," he growled, "you aren't helping me much with these engines, yet I understood you knew something about the game."

"So I do," stammered the other, "but on a smaller scale, you know."

"What's your usual job?"

"Watch repairing." — *El Paso World News.*

The Absent Brother

"Don't waste your time loafing," admonished the professor, noting that 10 boys were congregated in a corner of the room, talking.

"We're not loafing, sir," spoke up one of the group. "There are only 10 of us here; and it takes leaven to make a loaf."

With Aid

First Boy: "My dad is so tall he can look over our fence."

Second Boy: "Mine can, too, with a hat on."

'Look Pleasant, Please'

Sent to Monitor Camera Club by Mrs. B. T. Broome, Knoxville, Tenn.

The Camera Club Idea Is Spreading Fast—Even Into the Realm of Dolls. Incidentally, $1 Apiece Is Paid for Pictures Accepted. Only Glossy Prints Are Considered; and Full Details, Including Name and Address of Sender, Should Be on the Back of Each.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Child Knew

(Vancouver Province)

Vancouver, B. C.

THREE little children this morning proved that international animosity dwells only in the minds of the so-called sophisticated.

A woman, walking south on Main Street near Pender, was having quite a time with her two children, who were crying loudly. Nothing the mother did could solve the problem of their tears.

Then came the remedy. From a Japanese store at the corner stepped a little Japanese girl, bearing in her hand a large piece of candy cane. Shyly she offered the candy to the weepers.

The mother proceeded with two contented children; and a little Japanese girl went back into the store.

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: Phones on motor car dashboards are an attractive new possibility. The young wooer at the curb, who now leans on the horn, could put in a call.

Punch: A Shakespearean scholar and former Oxford don is said to resemble Mr. George Arliss. Has it been noticed that he also resembles the Iron Duke, Disraeli and Cardinal Richelieu?

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Alias — Three syllables, *ay'-lih-as* (first *a* long, *i* short, second *a* clipped-short).

The Latin *alias*, "other," was taken bodily into English, and we use it in the sense of "otherwise called."

Ancient — *Ane'-shent* (long *a*, *e* clipped-short). Avoid *ane'-shih-ent* and *ane'-shunt*.

Antipode — The accent is on the first syllable, *an'-tih-pode* (*a* and *i* short, *o* long. "Antipodes," however, is always pronounced with accent on the second syllable, *an-tip'-o-deez*.

Carnally—The first *a* is as in arm, the second as in account. Avoid *karn'-ly* and *kar'-nul-ly*.

Gossamer—*Gos'-a-mer* (*o* short, *a* as in sofa, *e* as in maker).

In the expression "gossamer web," we picture the most flimsy and insubstantial skein imaginable, for its airy strands are the fine, filmy spider threads which float in the air on bright autumn days. Now we see them; now we don't.

The word has an interesting derivation. In the thirteenth century it was spelled "gosesomer"; and from this we get the hint that the word really means "goose-summer." Here the reference is, obviously, to the time when geese were eaten in England—St. Martin's Summer (early November). And this was the time of year when the gauzelike spider threads were most commonly seen in the air.

Hydra — Sound the word *hi'-dra* (long *i*, *a* as in sofa).

Hydra (Greek *hydra*, "water snake"), according to Greek mythology, was a gigantic and many-headed monster which inhabited the marshes of Lerna, near Argos. The destruction of this fabulous beast was one of the "labors" imposed on Hercules. As fast as Hercules cut off a head (commonly said to have had nine, but the beast is variously pictured with from three to 100), two new heads grew in its place. Assistance was necessary, so Hercules called in Iolaus, who would sear the stump and roots with a firebrand after each head was severed. After thus disposing of the outer heads, Hercules cut off the remaining head, which was believed to be immortal, and buried it under a rock.

Incidentally, Webster's has an enlightened note referring to "hydra": "Hence, a multifarious evil, or an evil having many sources, not to be overcome by a single effort; as the hydra of error."

Hypnotism — *Hip'-no-tizm* (each *i* short, *o* as in obey).

The process of artificially inducing a state resembling sleep is called "hypnotism." The word appeared for the first time in English about the middle of the last century, although "hypnotic" had been used as early as 1625. The word is derived from the Greek *hypnos*, "sleep."

Persons who are said to be under the influence of hypnotism appear to have a marked susceptibility to suggestions, and seem to yield their volition to the sway of the one exerting the influence — this control apparently extending to the functions of organs. It is comforting, however, to know that hypnotism is admittedly inoperative upon an unwilling or resisting patient.

Idumaea — Preferably *Id-u-me'-a* (*i* short, *u* as in unite, *e* long, *a* as in sofa; secondary stress on first syllable).

Mesmeric, mesmerism—Preferably *mez-mer'-ik* (all vowels short) and *mez'-mer-izm* (second *e* as in maker).

Franz Anton Mesmer (1733-1815) was an Austrian physician, who became interested in astrology, and imagined that the stars exerted an influence upon mortals. The influence he first assumed to be due to electricity, and later to magnetism, and he therefore undertook to heal by stroking the body with magnets. He dropped this system, however, after witnessing a cure seemingly effected by manipulation. He then came to believe that some occult power to influence others was resident in him, his force — acting through a power which he said permeated the universe — supposedly affecting the nervous systems of patients.

Michael — The Biblical name is pronounced preferably with three syllables, *Mi'-kay-el* (long *i*, *a* as in chaotic, *e* short).

Necromancy — *Nek'-ro-man-sy* (*e* and *a* short, *o* as in obey).

"Necromancy" came to be known as "the black art," due to a confusion with the Latin *niger*, "black"; in fact, the late Latin spelling was *nigromantia*, a corruption of *necromantia*. This word came into Latin from the Greek *nekromanteia*, which was applied to the alleged art of summoning the departed to interrogate them regarding the future (*nekros*, "corpse," and *manteia*, "divination").

Necromancy as the art of revealing the future by supposed communication with the dead, is but a snare and a delusion, as are other forms of sorcery and enchantment.

Occultism — The accent is on the second syllable, *o-kul'-tizm* (*o* clipped-short, *u* and *i* short).

That which is "occult" is hidden to the eye or understanding; it is concealed, secret, mysterious. "Occultism," then, indicates occult theory or practice; "the belief," as Webster puts it, "in hidden or mysterious powers and the possibility of subjecting them to human control." The word is derived from the Latin *occultus*, "hidden," past participle of *occulere*, "to cover over" (*ob*, "over," and *celare*, "to hide").

Occultism, we conclude, depends upon obscurity, and cannot exist in the light.

Theodicy—*The-od'-ih-sy* (*th* as in thin, *e* as in create, *i* short).

This word was coined in the seventeenth century by Leibnitz, from the Greek *theos*, "God," and *dike*, "right, justice," the combined form expressing the "rightness or justice of God." Unfortunately, Leibnitz sought thus to label his concept of the divine justice which, he alleged, ordained or permitted moral evil, so that the good might stand out in contrast.

Parliamentary Practice — Question Box

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Question: If a committee is appointed, and fails to act within a reasonable time, does it automatically become null and void?

Answer: No. A special committee is automatically discharged when it has reported or carried out its instructions. But failure to act does not discharge it from its responsibilities. If a committee fails to carry out its instructions, the remedy is to discharge it. This may be done by a majority vote, if the time when it was instructed to report or complete its work has passed. Before that time, it takes a two-thirds vote to discharge a committee.

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CONALYN D. BENTLE

No. 6

Old Testament

B. From the Birth of Abraham to the Death of Joseph (continued).

Sarai—*Sarah* (Hebrew "princess").
Wife of Abraham, also called Iscah, Gen. 11:29, 31.
Abraham's half sister, daughter of Haran and sister of Lot, 12:13; 20:2, 5, 12.
Goes with Abram into Egypt, 12:10; passes as his sister, 12:11-20.
Gives Hagar her maid to Abram as a concubine, 16:1-15.
Ishmael born to Hagar, 16:16.
Sarai's name changed to Sarah, 17:15.
Promised a son, 17:16-19.
Entertains a messenger of God, 18:1-15.
Visits Gerar with Abraham, taken into harem by Abimelech, 20:2-18.
Isaac born; Sarah over 90 years of age, 21:1-7.
Demands that Hagar be cast out, 21:9-13.
Dies in Hebron (127 years); buried in cave of Machpelah, 23:1-19.

Lot (Hebrew "a covering").
Son of Haran, nephew of Abraham, Gen. 11:27.
Terah takes his son Abraham and his grandson Lot from Ur of the Chaldees to Canaan, 11:31; 12:1-5.
Had flocks, herds and tents, 13:5.
A strife between herdsmen causes separation of Abraham and Lot, 13:7-9.
Selects the plain—Sodom, 13:10-12.
Taken captive by four kings, 14:1-12.
Rescued by Abraham, 14:13-16.
Rescued from destruction by angels, 19:1-17.
Lot's wife disobedient, perishes, 19:16-17, 26.
Lot dwells in mountain, 19:30.
His daughters cause him to sin, 19:31-38.
Children progenitors of the Moabites and the Ammonites, 19:36-38.

(To Be Continued Daily)

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Laundry Collection

A YOUNG high school boy who came in from his near-by town each morning to the school in a large town, found he could bring along his townspeople's laundry each week and thus earn some needed money. The laundry found it cheaper to pay this lad for the service than to send a truck to the town. He delivered the laundry at the end of the week, or whenever it was wanted; and he found the small amount earned helped him get his schooling.—M. S.

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —'Heroes'!

By LE PELLEY

NOT MUCH DOING TODAY AFTER ALL YESTERDAYS EXCITEMENT!
IT'S NOT MUCH OF A DAY ANYWAY
HELLO, BOYS — DORIE LEE AND I — WELL — WE WANT TO THANK YOU FOR RESCUING US AND — WELL — WE — WE THINK YOU'RE HEROES —
AW — THAT WAS NOTHING SUSIE — BUT JUST
'COURSE THAT WAS NOTHING FOR A FELLA LIKE YOU SUSIE — ONLY WE
SUSIE AND THE BOYS TALK A BIT — AND WHEN SUSIE FINDS HOW MUCH THE BOYS WANT HER IN THE CLUB SHE RUNS TO TELL DORIE LEE
DORIE LEE — I'VE BEEN TALKING WITH THE BOYS AND THEY SAID THEY WOULD NEVER, NEVER LET ME LEAVE THE CLUB — AND THEY WANT YOU TO JOIN TOO
I'D LIKE TO
I FEEL WONDERFUL — JUST LIKE A BUTTERFLY
TRA LA LA
THAT'S BECAUSE IT'S SUCH A WONDERFUL DAY
L&P

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —His Busy Day

By CARMACK

Today I told ol' Jerry all about the Gloom Chasers' Club and what a big help it was —
"Gloom Chasers?" he said — "why do you need a club like that around here? —
"Seems to me you'd be too busy dodging traffic —
"And keeping out of people's way —
"To have time to be gloomy!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Peace Hath Her Victories—

SOMEONE has remarked that men are experts in the art of war, novices in the art of peace. But given a will to avoid war, they may develop surprising resourcefulness. President Wilson and his Cabinet may not have realized what undercurrents were drawing the United States into the World War, as Newton D. Baker, a member of that Cabinet, has recently indicated. But the activities of the Government of the United States to make the best of a very poor protection of American neutrality in the present international crisis indicates that some Americans have learned something since 1917.

The United States Government is using every means now at its disposal to discourage trade with Italy, the only considerable customer which the current reversion to barbarism has brought to market.

At the very outset, President Roosevelt had the courage to overstep the limitations of the neutrality legislation. He added to the embargo against actual implements of warfare, as narrowly defined by the act, a warning that American citizens traveling on ships owned by a belligerent would do so at their own risk. Later he added a warning that trade with either belligerent would be at the traders' risk. Secretary Hull, too, has taken a firm stand against any trading on the war.

The latest government move to keep American interests out of the political danger zone should be hailed as one more important step in the right direction. As a creditor of shipping companies, the United States Government has every right to bring pressure, as it has just done, on shippers who have been building a pontoon bridge of trade over which soldiers might someday have to travel. It has a right to demand that those benefiting from government aid shall refrain from thwarting policies which have been heartily approved by practically the entire American public. It has a duty to see that the people's money, which has been generously disbursed among shippers in the form of subsidies, shall not be used to endanger the people's right to peace.

Some of those who have benefited by subsidies have sometimes appeared to regard cargoes as of secondary importance. Such shippers may not much care about restrictions on war cargoes so long as subsidies stay fat. Others will not be touched by the pressure which the Government as creditor can exert. Many oil tankers, for instance, are privately built and supported.

Yet there may be expected enough opposition to the Government's stand on this question to indicate that those responsible have not been without courage. Its results are likely to be short of anything like a guarantee of American neutrality—that is something that needs many insurance policies—but its portent is that American neutrality is going to be preserved if that is possible, even at costs which potential war millionaires have not yet estimated.

The Polls Go to the Voters

IT USED to be that when an election was to be held, the voters went to the polls. But of course the old order changeth, and even the New Deal becomes outdated, according to the indications in the first announced results of the Literary Digest's current canvass.

Formerly it was one of the politician's chief worries to try to tell between elections whether the people were for him or against him, and whether his policies were succeeding or failing in favor. Now several organizations are going to great pains to relieve him of that uncertainty and it is assumed that even the people are consumed with curiosity to know what they, the people, are collectively thinking about this, that and the price of beans.

So the Literary Digest reports that its first 40,000 votes—from Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma—are divided 53 to 47 per cent against the policies of the Roosevelt Administration, and it will go ahead for some weeks to complete its nation-wide straw vote.

Meanwhile the American Institute of Public Opinion, formed under an expert on surveys, promises this week end to tell newspaper readers how Mr. Roosevelt stands in public estimation at this precise moment as compared with a rating of 50.5 per cent in September and 53 per cent in his favor in October. This it does by a sampling process—sort of an "inquiring reporter" gone national and statistical.

Fortune Magazine also conducts a quarterly survey which in its latest issue reported the sometimes surprising sentiments of 3000 scattered persons on thirteen subjects from inheritance taxes to modern architecture.

And the Chamber of Commerce of the United States not long ago announced not merely that American businessmen were against the New Deal—as had been generally assumed—but made it overwhelming by a set of questions so worded that one would almost have to answer "No," but if he did answer "Yes" his reply could be construed to mean "No."

For a long time the merits of government by popular referendum on certain subjects has been widely urged in the United States. It is perhaps a little early yet to propose that the polling booths and election watchers should give way to "business reply" cards and post-office inspectors. But certainly the politician is being given every facility to keep his finger on the public pulse.

And now that he knows or at least has much statistical evidence of what the public is thinking, it is questionable whether his life is made more easy or more uneasy by the knowledge. For Democratic tacticians must be less serene in the assumption that the West is in their pockets. And Republican strategists must be aware that a tide as fluctuating as public opinion is shown to be can take several turns between now and next November.

Another American Judge?

THE resignation of Judge Frank B. Kellogg from the World Court has created a vacancy which must be filled during the next few months. The question has arisen whether the Assembly and the Council of the League of Nations, which are the electoral bodies, will continue to be willing to have an American among the judges.

There has been an American on the World Court bench since its creation and so far every vacancy in the Court has been filled by the election of a judge of the same nationality as the previous incumbent. Thus it would seem from precedent that an American would be elected.

It seems inevitable that the United States will some day join with the rest of the civilized world in maintaining the Court. Even before that day comes, the United States may see fit to go to the Court with some of its disputes. Serious consideration was given only last year to the possibility of submitting the Trail Smelter case. The Court question in America is not dead yet, and the eventual participation by the United States, as well as its use of the Court, may be encouraged by the continued inclusion of an American among the judges. Moreover, the manifest disinterest of an American judge should help overcome suspicions of nationalistic bias in the Court.

Any American elected to this vacancy should be a man equipped not only with knowledge and training but with a real interest in the great advance which the Court represents. And the possibility of long service should be considered. The history of the United States Supreme Court has shown that continuity of service is a large factor in the usefulness of a judge. If a substantial American contribution to the work of the Court is to be made during the critical years to come, any American judge should be not only a master of international law, but a man with vision, ability to arbitrate, and experience in human relations.

"Ah, Perhaps—"

TIME honors the custom of twitting diplomatists for their inconsistencies. There is no small twittery today for those sanctionists who are saying "Yes," acting "No," and meaning "Perhaps."

The use of these devices is not confined to any continent or nation. There are American isolationists who complain that major powers have forced League of Nations action in Ethiopia, where these same powers have special interests. Simultaneously, the isolationists condemn the League for failure to take action in the Far East, where the United States has special interests.

No one, it seems, has a corner on twits, unless it be a French Ambassador who once referred to his colleagues in various countries as the "Maybe-men."

Lamb—the Lion-Hearted

THE recent unveiling of London's public memorial to Charles Lamb is perhaps somewhat late in time, but it is entirely appropriate in place. For, if the ceremony has missed Lamb's centenary by nearly a year, its position at Christ Church, London, is one intimately familiar to Lamb in his boyhood, for a century ago this was the chapel of his school, Christ's Hospital.

The twentieth century takes a perhaps wider view of Lamb than did its predecessor, and this view has lessons which nations, no less than individuals, might profitably study. The memorial says that Lamb has "perhaps the most loved name in English literature," and with that few would quarrel. The last century and the present agree in regarding him as among the greatest of essayists, and in appreciating the gentleness and kindness of Lamb's character, which caused Thackeray to call him "St. Charles" and Landor "a tender, good and joyous heart." But the twentieth century would go further. It admires as well Lamb's strength of character.

It is, in fact, now perceived that Lamb possessed the bolder qualities of courage and determination. Few men have displayed so much of either (though not till lately was it generally recognized), as did Lamb in his unwavering devotion to his mentally unbalanced sister, Mary, for whose sake he forgot himself all his life through. For her he lived a much more retiring and secluded life than he would otherwise, and by thus putting himself in the shade he unconsciously made more secure his place in the sun, in the admiration that is now justly given him. Individuals and nations with ambition might find in this a good deal to ponder over.

After the New Deal

Book News of the Day

THE GAY REFORMER, by Maurice A. Hallgren (New York: Knopf. $2.75), is a documented indictment of Franklin Delano Roosevelt for superficiality and opportunism. But its real thesis is the incompatibility of the profit motive with the more abundant life for the masses of the people.

To Mr. Hallgren the record of the Roosevelt Administration proves that the capitalist system cannot adjust itself to the new industrial age it has created; that it cannot give the masses that wealth of goods and comfort which modern industry is capable of providing if freed from the demand for profits, and that sooner or later, either it will be forced to resort to Fascism to maintain its control, or the masses will rise and appropriate the machinery of production.

This alternative, he holds, is not yet directly before the United States, partly because American capitalism still has far greater resources than Italian or German capitalism had before they turned to Fascism, and partly because the public has not yet realized the fundamental issues.

He presents President Roosevelt as one of the best-intentioned men in the world, with a sincere desire to see everyone happy and contented—and satisfied to let the ruling classes continue to rule. In Mr. Hallgren's words, what Mr. Roosevelt "has been trying to do—subjectively, perhaps subconsciously—is to recreate in the modern and complex industrial society which is America the pleasant human relationship that exists in the manorial community of Hyde Park, or that may once have existed in the agrarian community of Jefferson's time."

"He has wanted to make men moral, to teach them to be honest in their dealings with their fellows and fair in their treatment of their inferiors. He has wanted to teach the leaders of the community that leadership consists in responsibility as well as authority, and to teach the workers that it is their place to toil faithfully and for their own betterment and that of the community."

But, according to Mr. Hallgren, Franklin Roosevelt cannot dissociate himself from his background. He is the benevolent landlord and provider, but he is of the ruling class and must seek by inevitable, inborn instinct to bolster the capitalist system. To the author, his economy is naïve, his progressivism a well-intentioned fraud. Tracing the course of major new-deal measures, Mr. Hallgren finds every one of them a desperate prop for the faltering capitalist system under a thin and deceptive guise of superficial Socialism. His financial measures have been to save the capital structure, his industrial measures to strengthen monopoly, high prices and the profit system.

Sinclair Lewis asks, "Can it happen here?" Mr. Hallgren declares that it must inevitably happen here. A sincere believer in democracy is left hoping that a workable alternative may be found.

J. C. H.

Almost Spoiling His Neutrality Act

On a Scottish Island

Mist on Bracken Fell

ANNIE shaded her eyes and gazed over the water. "It looks like rain. Would you rather go back?"

"Rain, Annie?" I echoed, in surprise. For the sky was clear—the wind singing softly through the bluebells. And the view! Those farthest peaks must have been fifty miles away.

"There's mist on Bracken Fell," she explained, nodding toward a neighboring island. "But if you'd like to push on, anyway, we could go by a shorter way—over the braes."

So we left the winding road. Annie was taking me to see the Standing Stone—a curious relic from some forgotten past. As we made our way over heathery hills, hearing only the call of a "pee-wee" or the occasional "ba-a-a" of a sheep, I said laughing:

"A true native, Annie. I'm tramping the heather."

But I didn't feel so much the native a little later when we came upon a group of Highland cattle, wild-looking creatures—shaggy hair, widespreading horns. "Oh, Annie," I gasped. "Look!"

"Hoots, they're harmless," she replied. And she "shooshed" at them with her walking-stick, saying: "Awa' wi' ye!" They sauntered to one side.

The clouds, by this time, were rolling darkly from the south, and a soft "smirr" was blowing in our faces. Annie pointed upward, saying: "Two more hillocks, and we'll be there." But we hadn't reached even the first one before the wind had increased so much that the gentle "smirr" had become a pelting rain. Halfway up the slope, the road again appeared on the scene, and as we stepped onto it, Colin Breck, one of the island's oldest inhabitants, came driving round the bend, and drew rein.

* * *

"I'm just in time, I see," he cried, jovially. "Loup in. The lasses will be brawly glad to see ye."

And we "louped in"—very gratefully. As we jogged along the wind swirled noisily about us, coming down each lonely glen with a great roaring. Colin exulted in it.

"Listen to it skirl," he cried. "Is it no' a bonny world?"

And I agreed with him—it was a bonny world. Even this sudden change had its own wild beauty. When we reached Colin's farm he ushered us into the "best room," and his three "lasses" came in. They were interesting people—these "lasses." The two oldest were twins—almost sixty, and the youngest, Chrissie, whom they regarded as a mere girl, was forty-three! She did seem amazingly young—as if she had been so absorbed in other things that the consciousness of years had escaped her. Chrissie was an artist, self-taught, and the walls of that old house were lined with the most exquisitely painted flowers. Sometimes there would be a few lines of poetry beside a bloom, telling its habits, the words done decoratively, like Japanese writing. (I was so glad afterward, that I had seen Chrissie Breck's work before the romantic thing happened that led to her recognition, because—. But that is for another telling.) There were a few landscapes, and as I looked at one, Colin said: "That's where I din my coortin'. I'd row my boat ower yon watter, and then I'd ha' four miles to walk on the ither side, to see my lass. Aye, and four back!"

* * *

I wanted to hear more, of course, but he shook his head—that was enough about him. I should tell about how "coortins" were done in America. I replied that "he," except for the Christmas vacation when we met, had been 3000 miles away in college, until after graduation, and then we were married right away. Colin stared solemnly, almost incredulously: "My, but some chaps get aff easy."

"Faither." The twins were shocked. "He'd want to see her."

"I'm no' denyin' that. But," argumentatively, "was he no' saved a deal o' rinnin'? And did he no' get his wife a' the same? If that isna gettin' aff easy wi' your coortin' I dinna ken what is!"

This utterly practical reasoning seemed so funny that I couldn't keep from laughing. The "girls" glad that no offense had been taken, laughed with me, and then Colin, already guffawing, demanded to "ken the joke." And because he had to ask, we laughed anew. After that we were like old friends. The tempest could howl about the gables of that ancient dwelling, who cared?

We were invited to have the evening meal with them (a haggis, and I had been wishing to taste one), and later Colin drove us down to the bay. The wind was still blowing and when the road came near the cliff we could hear the waves dashing about below. What a delightful little adventure it had been! I hadn't seen the Standing Stone, but I had seen some things more interesting.

M. G. G.

North . . South . . East . . West

An Empire in Evolution

By Frank L. Perrin

TULSA, OKLAHOMA

AS ONE proceeds across the breadth of Oklahoma, the "Cleaver State" as it is called, and tarries here and there for a day or an hour, and views in almost startling and revealed perspective the unmistakable transitionary processes of an empire in its evolutionary growth, he is tempted to paraphrase the familiar saying and exclaim "See what man hath wrought!" Truly wonders have been wrought in this long forgotten and once remote section of a larger empire, a wilderness interposing itself somewhat carelessly and obtrusively in the journey from Lakes to Gulf. But much of it, I find, would have pleased my old Wisconsin friend, himself transplanted from Indiana, who "allowed" a rough and broken country was the best in which to build railroads, because there were plenty of hills to "fill the hollows with."

But Oklahoma has the level prairies also to please those who would prefer to build their railroads on smoother ground. It is through this hilly country and over these prairies that our bus has carried us many long miles in reasonable comfort and at satisfactory speed. From its windows I have surveyed scenes more or less familiar to me for some 40 years. The contrast between the picture first viewed in 1896 and that spread before me today, and tonight as I look out from my hotel window upon an Aladdin city with its lights, its swiftly moving traffic, its sounds more strident and to the unfamiliar ear more arresting and alarming than the war cry of the aborigines of scarcely two generations gone, is striking, prophetic and reassuring.

* * *

Sometimes all of us, unhappily, are inclined, or tempted, or persuaded to "view with alarm." We read somewhere, or are told by someone, that our nation is decadent; that in a year, or a decade, or a century our civilization will perish; that our earned or inherited freedom of thought or action will be bartered away or usurped, and that the marvelous evidences of a spiritual and material progress will be destroyed. I can say to those who fall supinely or resentfully under such mesmerism that the nightmare of their fears will be dispelled if they awaken and look about them to observe those of their neighbors who refuse to hear or heed the language of defeatism. I find the spirit of America still assertive and undaunted and unafraid in this new nation of the West. And those who carry the banner, in their offices, into their homes, upon the streets and on railway trains and highway coaches have known tribulation, and disappointment and hope deferred. I have faith to believe that these and other millions of Americans like them will never yield to any political dynasty, any coterie of theorists, or any secular or sectarian assembly the inalienable rights and privileges which they cherish.

There are still vast sections of not really valuable land in this former home of the red men. I wonder if much of it is not in that period of transition between natural gas and free range, and that era in which the chemists, or the climate, or the dust deposits borrowed from more fertile areas adjacent transform it into fields and gardens. Just beyond are fertile farms and still green cattle ranges. There has been no frost this season south of Wichita, Kan., as this is written. And beyond the farms and cattle ranges rises a city of derricks, marking a rich oil field, with its pipe lines and storage tanks. And still farther on, between two of these oil cities, has been built a great refining and shipping plant.

* * *

Where the flow of petroleum is limited, as at present, by federal order, and where the bringing in of new wells is not encouraged, these derrick cities are like cities without people. They are not helping greatly in solving the problem of the unemployed. From a central power plant operated by an oil-burning engine, the pumps are actuated by automatic devices supervised by a foreman and a corporal's guard of helpers.

We passed, somewhere along the way, a plant which bore the sign "Great Lakes Pipe Line." That would indicate an outlet and a market several hundred miles to the north. Into the pipeline the crude oil is pumped, to be, along the way, pushed on, pulled still farther and ever farther on, until it reaches its goal or the hold of some tank steamer to be transported to Duluth, or Buffalo, or Boston, or New York.

I find again, and realize anew, that this country we call America is large, but that it remains, as it always must remain, interdependent.

The Wide Horizon

The Power of the Press

By Ralph W. Cessna

CHICAGO

WHAT is the power of the press? I wonder, for example—just as the world probably often has wondered where it would be had not Napoleon been defeated at Waterloo, or had Columbus failed to stumble across this continent—what the political complexion of this great city would be today were it not for four anti-Roosevelt newspapers.

These Chicago journals are more than just critical of the New Deal. They are more than just opposed. They are antagonistic. They are all more or less openly engaged in direct, caustic campaigns against the Administration, against everyone connected with it, against anything—with few exceptions—it does.

And this opposition is not confined to editorial comment. It appears in the reporting, editing and headline writing policy of at least three of them. It seems to be the avowed object of each, at any rate, to see that it overlooks no legitimate opportunity to forestall Mr. Roosevelt's re-election.

And a circumstance which makes Chicago's case, which probably otherwise is not so much different from that of other large cities, especially in the East, of special significance is the fact that this anti-Roosevelt influence is exerted through these four newspapers by three men. They are known as well as, if not better than, the newspapers they control. They are Col. Frank Knox, publisher of the Chicago Daily News; Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, and William Randolph Hearst, publisher, locally, of the Chicago Herald-Examiner and Chicago American.

* * *

Each is the "chief" in practice as well as name, and wields absolute power over his journal or journals. Only in the case of the Daily News is there any measure of even financial influence outside the publisher himself.

Colonel Knox is an avowed candidate for the Republican nomination and would be expected, under the circumstances, to show anything but a nonpartisan attitude in his paper. But it must be said, and I don't believe it is due to any restraining influence of those other financial interests, that there is less of the appearance of a deliberate anti-Roosevelt campaign in the news columns of his paper, than in the others.

Colonel McCormick, supporter, for various reasons, of the Democratic regime here, and never before quite so set against any federal administration, first based his opposition to the Democrats at Washington on an alleged fear of governmental stifling of the press. Lately, though, he has expanded his campaigning to take in, or rather "take out," every phase of the New Deal.

Mr. Hearst, normally a Democrat and once a booster of the President, was grandly snubbed following the election, and though his newspapers are more widely circulated among the city classes from whom Democratic support usually is expected, he has, for various reasons, also seen fit to express in no uncertain terms, his hopes for Mr. Roosevelt's defeat.

The city's only pro-Administration newspaper is the tabloid Daily Times, whose circulation of 200,000 barely makes a dent in the total of 2,000,000 or so for the other four.

Now we don't intend to imply that intentional untruths are uttered in any publication, or even that there is a conscious attempt to misinform. It is entirely possible that each of these men is right in his own opinion. Their action in seeking, through their newspapers, to defend certain political and economic doctrines, and sharply criticize and discredit others, may have moved public opinion in a wise direction. This is not a discussion of economic, political or partisan issues, or even of journalistic ethics. It is simply an objective and unprejudiced consideration of an absorbing problem.

* * *

Chicago is decidedly conservative, or anti-Roosevelt, and its four anti-Roosevelt newspapers have unquestionably had a lot to do with it.

Cook County gave Mr. Roosevelt 919,000 votes in 1932 against 690,000 for Mr. Hoover. Conservative estimates now are that—in spite of the fact that Chicago's local Democratic machine, recently returned to power by the largest majority in the city's history, is still popular and powerful—the President's standing here is far below that of any possible Republican candidate, with perhaps the exception of Herbert Hoover, or Hamilton Fish. And this takes into consideration groups of voters other than those classified as "business" or identified with this group.

It of course is conceded that there have been similar changes in sentiment in quarters not touched by these Chicago papers, and thus that the change here might also conceivably have taken place without the help of the Knox-McCormick-Hearst press. But how many Chicago people realize that they've been able to read practically nothing but partisan accounts of national political and economic affairs? And if they do realize this I wonder how many would admit the possibility of having thus been influenced in their own opinions.

Chicago, I believe, provides an illustration of just how far newspapers may direct political thinking, an illustration of the power of the press.